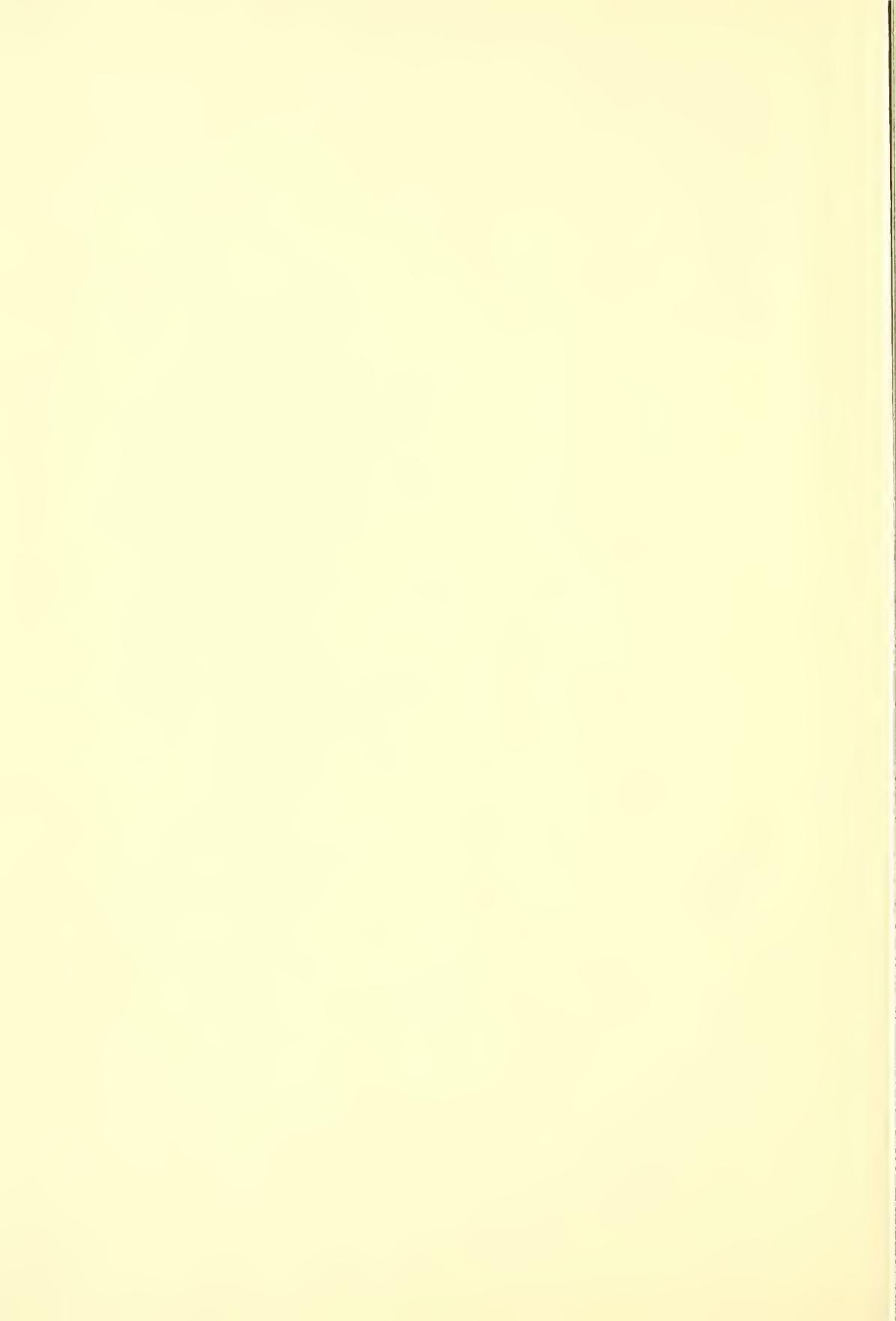


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SOUVENIR

OF THE

CENTENNIAL

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of
Washington's
Induguration.

HELD IN
NEW YORK CITY.

April, 29th, & 30th 1889.

PRICE TWENTY FIVE CENTS

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Washington's Inauguration,

HELD IN NEW YORK CITY,

April 29th and 30th, 1889.



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NICOLL & ROY, PUBLISHERS,
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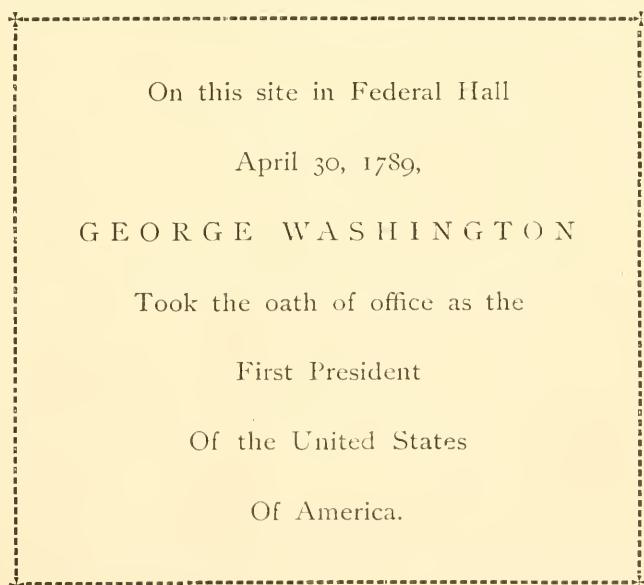
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The Inauguration of George Washington.

BY CHARLES E. DOWE,

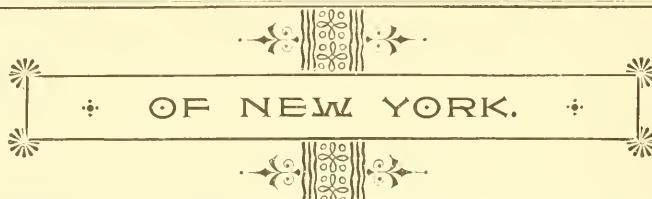
OF THE NEW YORK PRESS CLUB.

CUT in the granite stone forming the base of the pedestal upon which the statue of Washington rests in front of the United States Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau streets, New York, is this inscription :



Here, then, a century ago, was performed a simple, yet great and impressive, grand but unadorned, ceremony that marked the beginning of a memorable epoch in American history, for it was the dedication of the young Republic and the coronation of its first President. This was the spot where famous actors of revolutionary times realized their dreams of independence. Upon this site the crowning event of Washington's glorious life and the life of the juvenile Union occurred. Among the most imposing events in our national history the drama

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RICHARD A. McCURDY, = = = PRESIDENT.



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THE LARGEST AND BEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW BUSINESS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN 1888 EXCEEDED
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Its Business shows the Greatest Comparative Gain made by any Company during the past year, including

A GAIN IN ASSETS OF	- - - - -	\$7,275,301.68
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A GAIN IN NEW PREMIUMS OF	- - - - -	2,333,406.00
A GAIN IN SURPLUS OF	- - - - -	1,645,622.11
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THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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The wonderful growth of the Company is due in a large degree to the freedom from restriction and irksome conditions in the contract and to the opportunities for investment which are offered in addition to indemnity in case of death.

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played here, amid the glow of patriotic enthusiasm, one hundred years ago, must be regarded as transcendent.

From the balcony of the hall that stood where the statue now is, the Declaration of Independence was first read to the citizens of New York; the Continental Congress sat here in its closing days, and here the first Federal Congress assembled. America offered no place more becoming and more honorably identified than this with the history of American liberty.

The scene around is marvellously changed by the flight of years and modern progress, from the colonial, the provincial, the revolutionary city. The street is transformed from the resort of fashion, the seat of government, the modest and quiet residence of merchants, statesmen and diplomatists, which was the Wall street in the days of our forefathers. Then it was the social and political heart of a small and struggling community; now it is the financial nerve centre of America. The bustling, roaring street is but a picture painted over. Under the kaleidoscopic characters of the maelstrom of speculative life and of eager trade constantly traced upon the pavements of the modern metropolis, lies the undimmed and indelible patriotic record of old New York.

The first inauguration of Washington marked the birth of our national Republic. Colonial and provincial America ceased to exist and national America began. The hope of success lay apparently in one man, revered and beloved as no other man had been, or ever will be, and upon the successful issue of the trust to which he was here solemnly devoted. What scene in history overtops or even equals the grandeur and significance of that glorious consecration? As we look upon this sculptured form of the "Father of His Country," and remembering that this is the place of the sublime event which may be commemorated by unborn generations—that here Washington took the oath of his great office—fancy pictures the scenes that occurred here one hundred years ago. The streets, the windows, the roofs were thronged with people who saluted the hero with mighty and prolonged shouts as the last word of the momentous act was spoken.

The statue of Washington is of colossal proportions, being thirteen feet and a half high and weighs sixty-five hundred pounds. The feet rest upon the identical stone upon which Washington stood when he took the oath of office. The statue was unveiled November 26th, 1883. The 25th—the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British—falling on Sunday, the celebration of that event and the dedication of the statue were necessarily postponed until one day later.

As the first inaugural ceremony occurred in New York city, the centennial celebration of that event would naturally take place in the Metropolis. The sculptured figure of the illustrious hero and statesman will be the central point of the commemorative demonstration. And could a more appropriate place be found? The memory of the event arouses patriotic feelings which have resulted in material action for its proper observance. It should call out not only the

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Number of Certificates written in 1888.....	10,670.
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resources of New York city, but of the whole country. The celebration of the anniversary occurring on April 30th, will be of a national character—a grand, civic, military and naval demonstration, probably eclipsing the commemoration of Evacuation Day five years ago.

Outside of the comparatively few students of history little is known about the appearance of New York a century ago or of the inauguration of Washington. The object of this narrative, therefore, is to describe as faithfully as possible the city at that time, how it looked, how its inhabitants dressed and the scenes preparatory and incident to the inaugural ceremony. For this purpose let us fancy we are in the New York of 1789. The primitive city of revolutionary times, or at the period when Washington took the oath of office, was chiefly centred below the present City Hall. The population was between twenty and thirty thousand. But under the impulse of settled political affairs and the new Government, the city began to boom. Every dwelling was occupied, rents went up, doubling in some instances, streets were cleaned and laid out, new houses and other buildings were erected and commerce revived. And yet New York was like a country village compared with the giant Metropolis of to-day. There were numerous valuable farms and orchards along Bowery lane, St. George road and the other principal highways. As one may see by the topography of the Metropolis to-day, the land was undulating and hilly, more so, of course, in the primitive condition than now. Picturesque country seats of wealthy citizens dotted the outlying regions. Above the location of the present City Hall Park, Broadway was St. George country road; and as its name indicates was, indeed, a country road. At Canal street there was a stone bridge over a canal, from which the street took its name. On each side of the roadway and the canal were marshy lands. Down where the cold, forbidding Tombs prison is there was quite a large fresh water pond some sixty feet deep. It was known as the "Collect." In the winter this was the resort of skaters, whose sport was witnessed by hundreds of spectators who would gather on the slope, still existing, that runs down from Broadway to Elm street. One of the bubbling springs that contributed to the fabulous and supposed unfathomable depths of the pond was near the junction of Park row (formerly Chatham street) and Roosevelt street. Here also was the far-famed "Tea Water Pump" which helped to supply the city with wholesome drinking water. There were various wells in the lower part of the city, but they afforded brackish water that was unfit for the table. The City Hospital was among the most imposing buildings of the city. This stood in a five-acre lot on the road near our present Reade street. It was made of Holland brick, being a three-story, gable-roofed structure with a tall cupola. There was a large yard, surrounded by a fence, in front of it. The neighboring marshes bred fever and ague and furnished patients for this institution. The city above the limit previously mentioned was sparsely settled. The houses were scattered about over the area of our present Metropolis very much as you see them to-day in the country. The border of the thickest settlement down-

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town was at Vesey street. Here, where the Astor House now stands, was a double, brick two-story house with a gable roof and dormer windows. St. Paul's chapel stood where it is to day, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Vesey street. Hanover square was the great mercantile centre of the city. A few small private houses were in this square, but the buildings were chiefly occupied as stores and other business places. Fraunces' Tavern, or "Black Sam's Tavern," as it was generally known, owing to the swarthy complexion of Samuel Fraunces, the proprietor, was made famous and immortalized by Washington, who used it as his headquarters. This memorable structure is on the northeast corner of Pearl (then Queen street) and Broad street. Originally it was a two-story brick building with a gable roof and dormer windows. Here, on December 4th, 1783, Washington bade farewell to his officers. The first and second stories of the tavern are to-day in substantially the same shape as they were one hundred and six years ago. But the gable roof was taken off and two or three stories added to the building. Over the doorway on the corner the visitor sees a sign reading "Washington's Headquarters."

Among the other public houses in New York at the time was one near the old "Fly Market," which, in 1822, gave way to Fulton Market; Smith's Tavern, also in the same neighborhood; the Macomb House, afterward used as the Presidential mansion, on Broadway near Wall street, and the Bull's Head in the Bowery lane, out of which the only Bowery in the world was formed. The Bull's Head was a two-story, gable-roofed country tavern, surrounded by cattle pens. Coffee and tea houses were numerous and popular. There was one theatre in the city. It was in John street, and was erected during the occupation of the city by the British, and used by the army officers for amateur theatricals. Washington after his inauguration attended this theatre. The Custom-House was in the Government building erected on the site of the old fort which was located on Bowling Green. The post-office was kept in the postmaster's house in William street. One room, twenty-five by thirty-five feet and containing about one hundred boxes, was where the mail was distributed. Sebastian Bauman, the first postmaster of the city subsequent to the Revolution, was appointed by Washington. This post-office was enlarged to accommodate the demands of the increasing population, but it remained in the same place until 1827, when it was removed to Wall street. At the foot of Park place was the venerable Columbia College. There were several churches in the city and the religious sentiment predominated largely in the daily life of its inhabitants. The Reformed Dutch Church was the prevailing denomination. The Episcopalian, the next oldest denomination, was introduced soon after the cession of the city to the English. The ancient Trinity Church belonged to this class. It was built in 1696, enlarged in 1737, destroyed by fire in 1776, and rebuilt in 1788.

The manners and customs of the citizens were still primitive. The Dutch language prevailed largely and many of the signs seen over business places were

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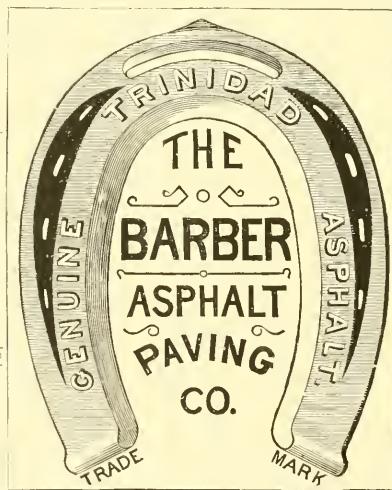
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WHEREVER it has been introduced it has come to stay, and has never been taken up or displaced in favor of any other material.



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AND THE FOLLOWING STREETS ARE NOW PAVED WITH IT:

Nassau, Pine, Cedar and Liberty, Surrounding the Buildings of the Mutual and Equitable Insurance Companies. Madison Avenue, from 23d to 32d Street. West End Avenue, from 69th to 72d Street.

These streets comprise heavy traffic, medium traffic and light traffic. On all of them the pavement is DURABLE, SMOOTH, CLEAN, NOISELESS AND SAFE.

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F. V. GREENE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

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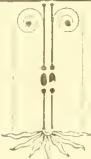
in Dutch. Every householder swept the street in front of his home twice a week. Oil lamps were used for lighting the streets. Coal was unknown. Hickory wood was the chief fuel. Early every morning milkmen walked through the streets bearing yokes, similar to those used by farmers in New England to-day, on their shoulders, from which dangled tin cans and crying, "milk, ho!" Water from the celebrated "Tea Water Pump" was carried about in carts and retailed at a penny a gallon. The chimneys were swept by small negro boys, who went their rounds at daybreak shouting, "Sweep, ho! sweep, ho! from the bottom to the top without a ladder, sweep, ho!"

The men of this period wore long Continental coats, with brass buttons and side pockets, knee breeches, low shoes with big buckles and three-cornered hats. Ruffled shirts, lace sleeves, satin vests, white silk stockings, powdered hair, which was combed back and tied in a queue, were conspicuous features of the men's dress. The correct thing, or full dress of gentlemen, however, was composed of cambric ruffled shirts, light-colored velvet knee breeches, silk or satin waist-coats, silk stocking and low shoes with brass buckles. Ladies wore low-neck dresses, flowing sleeves, hoops and high Dutch hats. The ordinary dress of the women was, however, more modest. It consisted of a short gown and petticoat of any color and material that suited the taste of the wearer.

Wall street was the centre of fashion. It presented a brilliant scene every afternoon. Ladies in showy costumes and gentlemen in silks, satins, velvets, ruffled shirts and powdered periwigs promenaded up and down the street in front of the City Hall and on Broadway from St. Paul's Chapel to the Battery. Broadway was also a popular thoroughfare for driving, and many stylish turnouts were seen every day rattling up and down the street. A liveried footman always rode behind each carriage. Horseback riding was also popular, and gentlemen of prominence in state affairs often traveled this way, partly because it gave them exercise and because it was fashionable. The social world was in constant agitation over the arrival of statesmen and distinguished people from different parts of the Union and from Europe.

At the time of the election and inauguration of Washington, the stages, about the only means of travel, were few and in out-of-the-way places, and had no fixed days for leaving specified points. They were often delayed on the road by storms and accidents. Mails were carried from and to New York, Albany, Boston and Philadelphia three times a week in summer and semi-weekly in winter.

After the announcement of the adoption of the Constitution on September 13, 1788, it was determined that New York city should be the seat of Congress. The change occurred on December 23, 1788. The old City Hall, in Wall street, in which the Continental Congress had been accustomed to meet, was placed by the corporation of the city at the disposal of Congress, and after reconstruction was known as Federal Hall. The City Hall was built about 1700. It was in the form of an L and open in the middle. The cellar contained dungeons for criminals. The first story had two wide staircases, two large and two small



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rooms. The middle of the second story was occupied by a court room with the assembly room on one side and the magistrate's room on the other. The debtors' cells were in the attic. At this time the building was falling to decay, and the depleted treasury furnished no means with which to erect a new structure or even to remodel the old one. Fortunately in this emergency some of the prominent and wealthy men subscribed enough money, some \$32,000, necessary to make the alterations. When completed it was, for that period, an imposing structure. The first story was made in Tuscan style with seven openings. There were four massive pillars in the centre, supporting heavy arches, above which rose four Doric columns. Thirteen stars were ingeniously worked in the panel of the cornice. The other ornamental work consisted of an eagle and the national insignia sculptured in the entablature, while over each window were thirteen arrows surrounded by olive branches. The Hall of Representatives was an octangular room fifty-eight by sixty-one feet, with an arched ceiling forty-six feet high in the middle. This hall had two galleries, a platform for the speaker and a separate chair and desk for each member. The windows, which were wide and high, were sixteen feet from the floor with quaint fireplaces under them. The Senate Chamber was twenty feet high with dimensions on the floor of thirty by forty feet. The arch of the ceiling represented a canopy containing thirteen stars; a rich canopy of crimson damask hung over the President's chair. The chairs in the hall were arranged in semi-circular form. Three spacious windows opened out on Wall street. A balcony twelve feet deep, guarded by a massive iron railing, was over the main entrance on Wall street, where there was a lofty vestibule paved with marble.

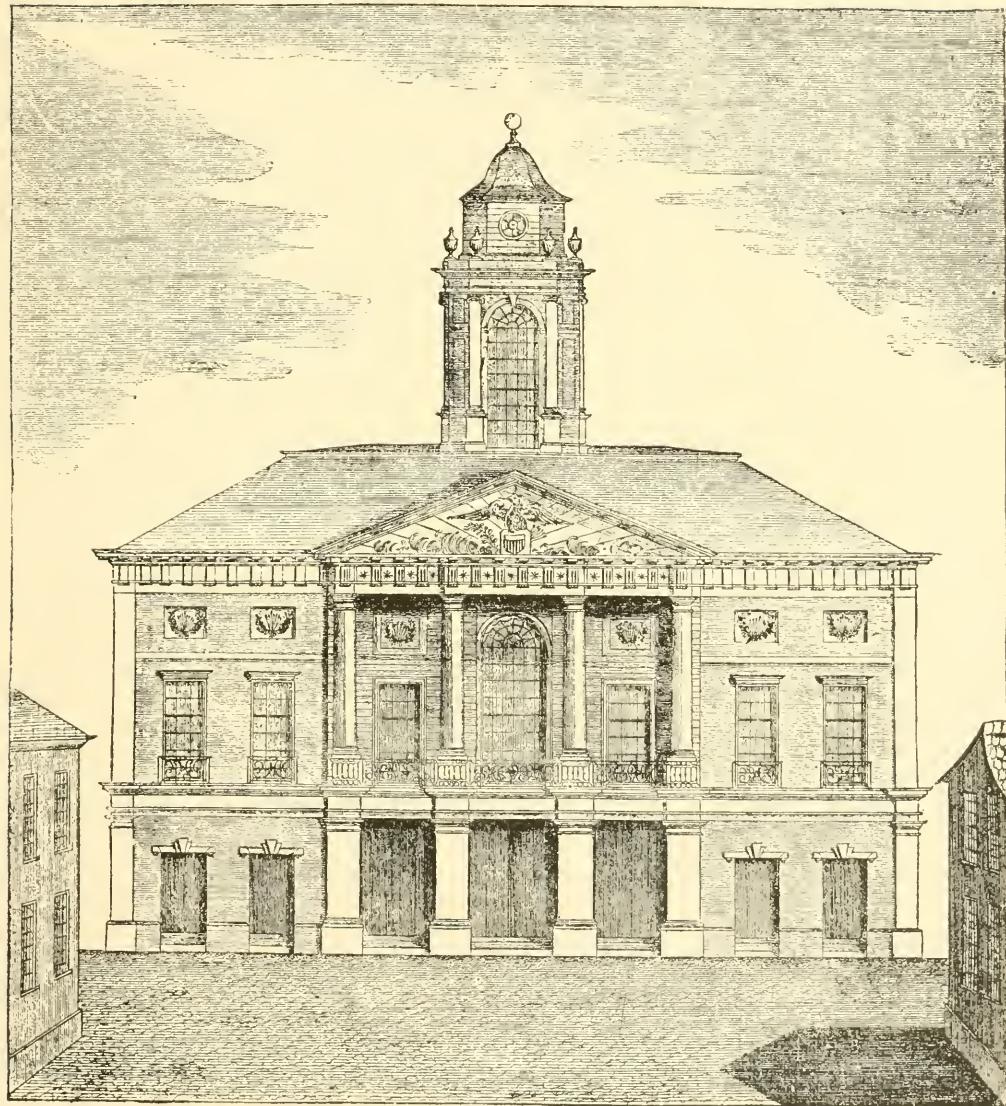
While the Federal Hall was being transformed, building operations were active in various parts of the city. Private houses and stores were being constructed along the roads in the sparsely populated regions above Chambers street, while warehouses were springing up along the river front in the lower part of the city. All the merchants and mechanics were busy. Business of all kinds was active and vigorous under the stimulus of the new order of things in Federal affairs.

Having described the city briefly, I will come down towards the event, the centennial anniversary of which is now at hand. The assembling of the first Federal Congress after the adoption of the Constitution was fixed for March 4th, 1789. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the boom of cannon. Owing to the severity of the weather, the muddy condition of the country roads, and the general inconveniences of travel, only eight Senators and thirteen Representatives, not enough for a quorum, were present. Rivers and brooks that were forded at particular places were overflowing their banks, making this kind of passage impossible. The Raritan river at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and the Delaware river were crossed in scows, upon which carriages were driven. Travel was so impeded that it was not until over a month later, April 6th, that a quorum of Congressmen had assembled. On that date they

met and organized. The first business was the opening and counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, to which offices Washington and John Adams were duly declared elected. Washington left Mount Vernon for New York on the morning of April 16th. Before his departure he wrote to Henry Knox that his "feelings were not unlike those of a culprit going to the place of execution." Washington wished to make the trip to New York as quietly and with as little show as possible, but he soon found that this was out of the question, owing to the patriotic ardor that was aflame everywhere, and the intense admiration for the noble chieftain. So that his journey, instead of being devoid of incident and ostentation, was characterized by the wildest enthusiasm of the citizens all the way from Mount Vernon to Federal Hall. Towns and cities along the route were in the highest pitch of patriotic excitement. They vied with each other in honoring the hero of the Revolution, and the first President of a peaceful republic. Among the displays was a long avenue of laurels through which Washington was escorted at Gray's Ferry in Pennsylvania. As the President-elect passed under the last arch a boy, concealed in the foliage above, dropped upon his head a handsome laurel crown. The act aroused enthusiastic demonstrations among the spectators. A triumphal arch was erected by ladies at Trenton. Riding upon his white charger, Washington passed under this, and as he did so thirteen beautiful young ladies, carrying baskets, strewed flowers before the hero, at the same time singing an ode especially composed. Upon reaching Elizabethtown Point, Washington was received by a committee of Congress, composed of Elias Boudinot, Chairman; Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State; Secretary Jay, Secretary Knox, the Commissioners of the Treasury; Mayor Duane and Recorder Varick, of New York, and several other officials. A barge, elegantly decorated and manned by thirteen captains in white uniform, was waiting at this point to convey Washington and his party to the city. As it moved away other barges, covered with decorations, fell into line. This procession came through the Kill Von Kull (between New Jersey and Staten Island) and up the bay, gathering in its wake craft of every description. The vessels, moving and at anchor, bore some emblem of rejoicing that was apparently infectious. The Spanish man-of-war Galveston displayed a variety of national colors from its rigging. A sloop under full sail contained twenty-five gentlemen and ladies, who sang an ode of welcome to the tune of "God Save the King," in which everybody within sound eagerly joined. Band music from boats on every side, continual cheering and the boom of artillery from the war vessels and neighboring forts filled the air, echoing and re-echoing over the waters.

The landing place was Murray's wharf, near the foot of Wall street, where there was a ferry. Here the stairs and railings were carpeted and decorated. Governor Clinton formally received the President-elect. An enthusiastic crowd, that had been waiting expectantly at the ferry, made the air ring with tumultuous cheering as he appeared in the street. It was difficult to form a procession

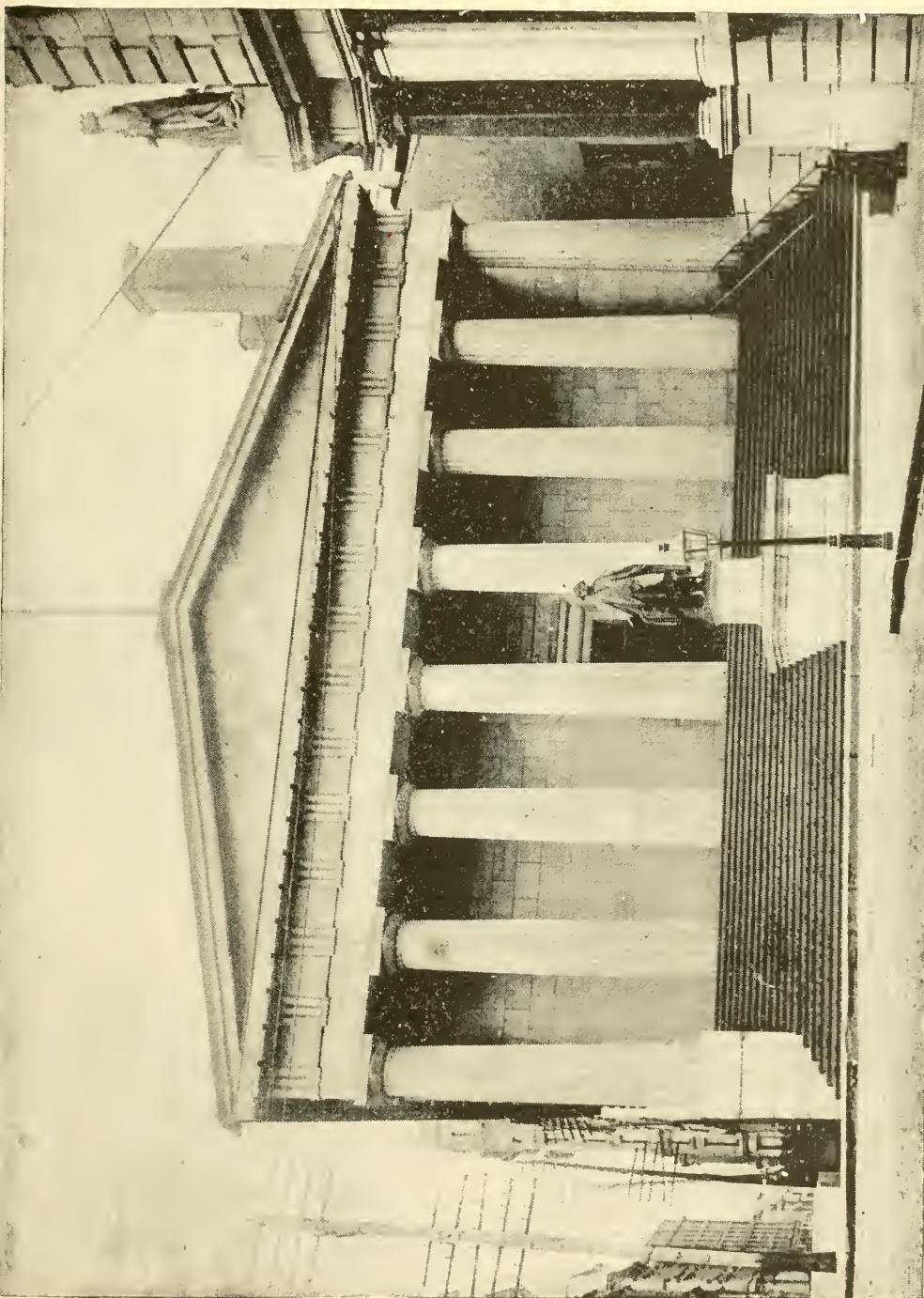
Engraved for the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, June, 1789.



FEDERAL HALL, WALL STREET, IN 1789.

among the excited inhabitants, who were desperately struggling with each other in an effort to see George Washington. After some delay this was finally accomplished. The procession was headed by Colonel Morgan Lewis, aided by Majors Morton and Van Horne, all of whom were mounted. The military companies were next in line. Among them were Capt. Stokes' horse troop, accoutred in the style of Lee's famous "Partisan Legion;" Capt. Scriba's German Grenadiers, wearing blue coats, yellow waistcoats, knee breeches, black gaiters and towering cone-shaped hats faced with bearskin; Capt. Harrison's New York Grenadiers, composed, in imitation of the Guard of Frederick the Great, of only the tallest and finest-looking young men in the city, dressed in blue coats, with red facings and gold lace embroideries, white waistcoats and white knee breeches, black leggings, and wearing cocked hats trimmed with white feathers; Scotch Infantry in full Highland costume, playing bagpipes. Following the military companies were the sheriff of the county, the committee of Congress, the President-elect, Secretaries Jay and Knox, Chancellor Livingston and distinguished men in State affairs, clergymen and a large number of citizens. Washington was escorted to the Presidential mansion, which stood on the corner of Cherry street and Franklin Square. Every house and building along the route was decorated with flags, silk banners, floral and evergreen garlands. Men, women and children of all degrees flocked through the streets, shouting, waving hats and handkerchiefs in their almost delirious enthusiasm. The name of Washington was not only upon every lip, but displayed in ornamental arches under which the procession passed. The official residence was known as the Walter Franklin House. It had been occupied by Samuel Osgood of the Treasury Board, who moved out to give room to Washington and family. This house was a large three-story brick structure with a flat roof. Shortly after arriving at his new home, Washington was called upon and congratulated by Government officials, foreign ministers, public bodies, military celebrities and many private citizens. He dined with Governor Clinton that evening at the latter's residence in Pearl street. The city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening, when there was a Fourth of July display of fireworks.

The city was overrun with visitors and sightseers from all parts of the country between the date of Washington's arrival and his inauguration. All the hotels and even private mansions were crowded. Excitement ran high. There was an insatiable desire prevalent to get a look at Washington, who had been described as the noblest, grandest man human eyes ever saw. Old people expressed their readiness to die after having once seen the first President. Impatiently everybody waited for the great day, April 30th, the dawn of a new era; and when it finally came, the citizens and visitors were absolutely frantic with patriotic fervor. At daybreak a national salute was fired from the fort at the Battery, and within a short time the city was seething with excitement. Of course all business was suspended. Thousands of men, women and children, in holiday dress, bands and military companies filled the streets. Many people



UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY, Wall and Nassau Streets.
ERECTED ON THE SITE OF FEDERAL HALL.

from the surrounding country were arriving by stages and packets. About nine o'clock bells in every church tower in the city pealed forth a merry welcome. Then they paused a moment only to resume, but in more measured tones, that summoned the people to the churches "to implore the blessing of heaven on the nation and its chosen President," so universal was the religious sense of the significance of the event. Meanwhile military companies were forming at their respective headquarters. They soon appeared in a procession with bands playing patriotic music and waving the stars and stripes. Col. Morgan Lewis was in command. The procession marched to the Presidential Mansion and halted. The committee which had charge of the arrangements consisted of Ralph Izard,¹ Tristam Dalton and Richard Henry Lee from the Senate, and Representatives Egbert Benson, Charles Carroll and Fisher Adams. They escorted Washington from his house amid vociferous cheering. The President-elect rode in a carriage that was called a chariot, drawn by four horses. The route was through Pearl to Broad street, thence to Wall street. Arriving in front of Federal Hall the troops broke ranks and formed lines on each side of the street. Washington, having alighted from his chariot and attended by a body guard, walked through the avenue thus made amid intense cheering. He was conducted directly to the Senate Chamber, where Congress had just assembled. Vice-President Adams, who had taken the oath of office a few days previously, met Washington at the entrance and escorted him to the President's chair. Having made a formal introduction, the Vice-President turned to Washington and gravely addressed him as follows: "Sir, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the Constitution, which will be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York."

"I am ready to proceed," was the grave response.

Vice-President Adams then escorted Washington to the balcony, accompanied by Congressmen and distinguished officials. Wall and Broad streets and windows and housetops in every direction were crowded. The tumult ceased. A profound silence that was awe inspiring and almost appalling brooded over the scene immediately preceding the administration of the oath. In the centre, between two pillars, stood the commanding figure of Washington. He wore one of those long Continental coats, dark brown knee breeches, white silk stockings and low shoes with silver buckles. He held his three-cornered hat in his left hand. His hair was powdered and tied behind. On one side of him stood Chancellor Livingston, in a full clerical suit of black; on the other Vice-President Adams, dressed more showily than Washington. Between Washington and the Chancellor stood Secretary Otis of the Senate, a small, short man, holding a Bible. Conspicuous in the group were Roger Sherman, Gen. Knox, Gen. St. Clair and Baron Steuben. The Bible upon which the oath was taken is carefully preserved by St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 1, of this State. It bears this inscription: "On this sacred volume, on the thirtieth day

of April, 1789, in the City of New York, was administered to George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States." Chancellor Livingston administered the oath in slow, distinct words, when the Bible was raised, and as Washington bowed to kiss it, he said gravely, "I swear," adding fervently, with closed eyes, "so help me God."

"It is done," said the Chancellor, who, turning to the spellbound throng below, exclaimed, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." This was the signal for the outburst of pent-up joy and patriotism. A hurricane of shouts rent the air, and, amid the waving of flags and banners, lasted for several minutes. A flag was immediately displayed over Federal Hall as a sign that the ceremony had been performed, and instantaneously all the bells in the city rang out triumphantly, while cannon boomed from fort and fleet in every direction.

Washington bowed low to the vast cheering assemblage, and then retired to the Senate Chamber, where he delivered the following inaugural address :

"Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives :

"Among the vicissitudes incident to life no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one who was inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions all I dare aver is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is, that if, in accepting this task, I have been too much swayed by a remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country with some share of the partiality in which they originated. Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it will be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that

THE

Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE CO. OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND,

was established in the year 1836, taking its name in the first instance from the place of its birth. By the marked success experienced in the British Metropolis, it was felt desirable in the year 1848 to change the title of the Company, and accordingly at that time it became The LIVERPOOL AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY, and, on the acquisition of the business of the Globe Insurance Company in 1864, the title was further changed to The LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the year 1848 an agency was established in New York, and 1851 were opened agencies at Philadelphia and other important points in the United States.

The following table exhibits the progress of the United States Branch:

1848.	Net Fire Premiums,.....	\$4,519.00
1858.	" " "	471,988.00
1868.	" " "	1,739,620.00
1878.	" " "	2,422,126.00
1888.	" " "	3,928,010.00

To afford perfect security to policy-holders, the Directors early made adequate provision of funds. From surplus income reserves were created, not only affording protection against ordinary loss, but also from those extensive and destructive conflagrations which from time to time occur.

This Company, by its world-wide business—depending on no particular locality—and large accumulation of funds, affords to insurers and stockholders the protection required.

The year 1871 accordingly found this Company not unprepared to meet its engagements. By the disastrous conflagration at Chicago in that year, the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE suffered a loss of \$3,239,091, and by the Boston fire in the following year, it satisfied claims to the extent of \$1,427,290.

Although well provided with Funds in the United States, the Company not merely largely satisfied these extraordinary losses from its chief office in England, but at the same time increased its assets in this country, as will be seen from the following statement:

YEAR.	U. S. ASSETS AT FIRST JANUARY.	INCOME.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE.
1871.	\$3,054,361	\$3,163,901	\$5,122,653	\$1,958,752
1872.	3,640,450	3,733,101	4,484,999	751.99\$
1873.	4,165,290			

Thus showing Excess of Expenditure in the U. S. in the two years.....\$2,710,650.00
And Increase of Assets in the same time..... 1,110,939.00

It is not surprising that this action, in conjunction with the promptitude shown in the adjustment of these large losses, should be felt in an immediate and very large increase of business, and that a confidence should be inspired which the lapse of time has in no degree impaired.

CHIEF OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES:

45, 47, 49 William Street, and 41, 43 Pine Street, New York City.

Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose prudential aids can supply every human defect, that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the function allotted to its charge. In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished, in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence. By the article establishing the Executive Department it is made the duty of the President to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into the subject further than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more than consistent with these circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges that as, on one side no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities will misdirect a comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the pre-eminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire. Since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between

duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rule of order, of right which heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people. Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of quietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I would be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good. For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of a united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen and a regard for the public harmony will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted. To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will, therefore, be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the Executive Department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require. Having thus imparted to you my sentiments as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave, but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race in humble supplication that since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity, on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness, so His divine blessings may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend."

After his address President Washington, attended by the Vice-President,

Chancellor Livingston, cabinet officers and other dignitaries, went to St. Paul's Chapel, where prayers were read by Bishop Provost, one of the chaplains of Congress. The church was crowded, and the services very impressive. After they were over the President was escorted to his residence. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and the people who had been in the habit of retiring early sat up until a late hour talking about the event of the day which crowned the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The excitement, which for several days prevailed throughout the city over the inauguration, gradually disappeared, and life here resumed its normal conditions. President Washington at once proceeded to study the machinery of the new Government, looking into all the details of Federal and foreign affairs. He applied himself with great zeal to the examination of the relations between the United States and European nations, and read all the State papers that had accumulated after the close of the war. His official duties and the demands of society proved to be exacting for the great patriot-statesman, and gave him little time for private relaxation at home. He soon found it necessary to adopt some regular system for obeying the behests of society. So he appointed Tuesday afternoon, from three to four o'clock, for the reception of visitors. Though he did not extend invitations, he was always pleased to see whoever called to pay their respects. Foreign ministers and other officials were received on another day.

Washington's life was simple and unostentatious. During June and July following the inauguration he was prostrated by sickness, from which he gradually recovered. Owing to this illness he was unable to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July—the first one after he became President. He had just regained his health when another misfortune befell him in the death of his mother, which occurred August 25 at Fredericksburg. Before the adjournment of the first Federal Congress Washington was recommended to appoint a day of thanksgiving, and he named November 26. Thus the Thanksgiving day custom was established and has been observed, even to the date of the month, for one hundred years. Congress having adjourned, the city became more quiet than it had been for several months. One of Washington's favorite pleasures was daily horseback riding. He also walked a good deal for exercise and diversion from onerous State duties. He frequently went out with his wife riding, sometimes in a post-chaise and sometimes in a coach drawn by four and often by six horses, of which he kept quite a stock. His carriage was invariably accompanied by liveried outriders, preceded by two of his secretaries on horseback. On October 15 Washington left the city for a tour of New England. He rode in his own coach or chariot, drawn by four spirited bay horses. His journey was a triumphal march.

Taking advantage of his absence and that of Congress, and the consequent lagging of interest in the new Federal Government, the inhabitants turned their

attention, that had been diverted considerably, to their respective industries. They prepared for a gay winter. Tradesmen, merchants and professional gentlemen were busy. New houses were built, old ones remodeled, renovated and refurnished. The population rapidly increased during the fall and winter of 1789-90, while public improvements went on in various sections of the city. One of the latter was the extension of the sidewalk on Broadway, from Vesey street to Murray street. This evidence of progressiveness aroused unusual interest at the time. Hotels and boarding-houses were erected, business of all kinds was brisk, society was on its tip-toe of anticipation for the winter months—in short, the little provincial city was humming with active life.

And what a small municipality it was compared with the metropolis of to-day! The story of the acorn that grew into a mighty oak, with many out-spreading roots and broad overshadowing branches, finds a fitting counterpart in the history of New York for the past century. From a speck of population on "Manahata, Isle of the Blest"—a modest hamlet—the city has grown to its present enormous proportions as fast as ingenuity, energy, enterprise and capital could make it, until it has become the metropolis—the chief commercial emporium and financial centre—of the New World. This "New Amsterdam of the Dutch" contained a handful of people one hundred years ago. To-day its population numbers about 2,000,000. It is difficult to picture the magic and marvellous changes wrought during the past century. All of Manhattan Island, save the part below our present City Hall, as mentioned earlier in this article, was occupied by farms, woodlands, country residences and quaint old taverns scattered along the post roads. The British line of works ran near what is now Grand street. The North River water line came up about to Greenwich street, fully two blocks further into the city than it does to-day. The present Battery Park is almost wholly on made ground.

Carry the City Hall down to Wall street; rebuild Fort George on Bowling Green; put stage coaches in place of street and "L" railroads; the post boy for the telegraph boy and messenger; oil and tallow for gas and electric light; restore the quaint colonial dwellings and shops, with a few old-fashioned mansions, on the places occupied to-day by costly and massive private and business blocks; banish most of the pavements and sidewalks; silence the tremendous buzzing and din of the streets and on the rivers; clothe the men in knee breeches and do up their hair in queues and powder it; put long continental coats on their backs, three-cornered hats on their heads and low-cut shoes, with big nickel-plated buckles on their feet; dress the women in hoops, over which their clothes spread out like umbrellas, and comb their hair in a style similar to the coiffure fashion of to-day—do all this, and a good deal more, and we can then see what life was like in the New York of 1789.

The city has steadily advanced in population, wealth and commercial enterprise. It has kept pace with the phenomenal growth of the material resources of the Union.

From the vicinity near the site of old Fort George, where the British colors were hauled down, millions of Europeans—immigrants—have first caught a glimpse of the city—of the country which they were about to make their home. Here the cosmopolitan elements of life are united in the most complex population of which any city in the world can boast. The city of a century ago had a quaint appearance. The buildings, both private and public, were of antique construction, and would to-day be regarded as curiosities and valuable relics. Gable roofs and dormer windows, such as you can see in country towns to-day, predominated in the architecture of dwelling houses. Some of the churches were also built in this style. Moss-covered roofs were not an uncommon sight. Nearly every prominent family of that age in New York owned slaves. Newspapers of the day published advertisements of “negroes for sale,” and offered rewards for runaway slaves.

Whole chapters would be required to narrate in compact detail all the important events in the history of the city since the first Federal Government was installed. They will therefore have to be summarized in this article.

The presidential mansion was removed from Franklin square to the Macomb House in the spring of 1790. Congress adjourned on August 12 to meet in Philadelphia. This made another change of residence for Washington and his family necessary a few weeks later. On August 30 he bade farewell to New York. After the removal of the seat of government the city was dull—in business and in social circles—for several months. In 1791 the merchants, wishing to provide a business centre for the commercial community, formed for that purpose the Tontine Association, and erected a building at Wall and Water streets. John Broome, John Watts, Gulian Verplanck, John Delafield and William Laight are among the prominent men associated in this enterprise.

One of the most imposing and costly mansions in the city at the beginning of the nineteenth century was the government house, intended as the residence for Washington, on the site of the old fort at Bowling Green, but the removal of the seat of government left it to other uses. The house was built of red brick, two stories high, with four big Ionic columns in front, giving it a stately, classical appearance. The Governors of the State occupied it for several years, and finally it became the Custom House. In 1815 it was removed. In the autumn of 1791 a yellow fever epidemic broke out here, but was soon checked by a frost, not, however, until it had carried off several victims. Four years later it broke out again (in August) with great violence, and raged through the warm weather, carrying off 735 persons. Another epidemic, more destructive than any previously experienced, appeared in 1798, and raged for several months with great violence. It struck terror to the citizens. The panic was wide-spread. All who could fled the city, the stores were closed, business generally was suspended, and the streets deserted. From the outbreak of the pestilence to the first of November, when its terrible force had been spent, 2086 persons died, exclusive of those who left the city, and this from a population of 55,000.

Washington Square, which was bought for a burial place by the corporation in 1796, became the "Potter's Field." Strangers and common people, as well as prominent persons, who died from the scourge, were buried there. The embers of the epidemic kept alive in the city for several years, breaking out at intervals, yet at no time did its ravages equal those of '98. The Park Theatre was built in 1798, and opened three nights in a week. It was burned in 1820, rebuilt and reopened in the following year and destroyed again by fire in 1848. Then warehouses were built upon its site, which fronted the City Hall Park. Several other theatres sprung up in the next fifty years. The Manhattan Company was chartered to supply the city with water in 1799. In 1801 the total valuation of real estate and personal property of the city was \$21,964,037, with a tax of one mill on a dollar. Among the hotels were the Kennedy House at the lower end of Broadway, the Bunker Mansion House (on the site of 39 Broadway), and Fraunces' Tavern, previously spoken of in this narrative. The penal institutions were the Bridewell, in which vagrants and minor offenders were confined as well as criminals, and the new jail (both of which stood near the site of the County Court House), and the State Prison, in Greenwich Village, on the shores of the North River, for convicts of a higher grade. In 1838 the Bridewell was demolished, and the stone from it was utilized in the construction of the Tombs, then in process of erection. The new jail had meanwhile been transformed into the Hall of Records. The fire alarm bell, which was in the belfry of the Bridewell, was transferred to the engine-house of the Naiad Hose Company in Beaver street, where it remained until it rung out its own death knell for the great fire of 1835. The New York or City Hospital was the only institution of the kind in the city in 1801. There were several societies, among which was the Tammany. This was formed in 1789, and William Mooney was the original grand sachem. It was named after Tammany, a famous Indian chief. Three banks and three insurance companies were at this time in operation. The newspapers were the *New York Gazette and General Advertiser*, *New York Evening Post*, *American Citizen*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Public Advertiser*, *Mercantile Advertiser*, and *New York Weekly Museum*. Three stages accommodated the traveling public, while to-day we have four elevated railroads and numerous horse car lines and still need more facilities. There were two ferries to Brooklyn—one from the Fly Market Slip, near the foot of Maiden Lane, and the other from Catharine Slip; one ferry to Paulus Hook (now Jersey City), one to Elizabethtown Point and another to Staten Island. The corner-stone of our present City Hall was laid September 20, 1803, by Mayor Livingston. This edifice, which is too well known to require description, was completed in 1812. It cost about \$500,000, which was an enormous sum to be raised in those days of frugality and moderate ideas about public improvements. Mayor Livingston resigned in 1803 and De Witt Clinton was appointed in his place. The charter election in November of that year was warmly contested by the Republicans and Federalists. The violent political disputes of

this period resulted in a duel between Alexander Hamilton, a bosom friend of Washington, and Aaron Burr, the third Vice-President of the United States. This "affair of honor" was settled at sunrise July 11, 1804, in a picturesque retreat, near the banks of the Hudson, about half a mile above Weehawken. Hamilton was mortally wounded by the first round and fell, discharging his pistol in the air. During this year forty stores in Wall and Front streets were burned. Hackney coaches were first licensed in 1804. Robert Fulton made a successful experiment with a primitive steamboat on the Hudson River in 1806. A year later the city was surveyed and laid out. On August 15, 1824, General Lafayette arrived in the city, and was welcomed with enthusiastic demonstrations.

The boom of cannon on October 26, 1826, announced the completion of the Erie Canal, and the final union of the lakes with the Atlantic Ocean—the precursor of coming power and wealth of the city as the mighty gateway between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. On November 11 the arrival of the first canal boat was the occasion of a grand marine and land parade, in which the commingling of the waters was typically illustrated by the pouring by Governor Clinton, the father of the canal, of a keg of fresh water from Lake Erie into the ocean at the Narrows. The first experiments with gas for lighting the city were made in 1812, but it was not generally used until 1825. In 1811 the city was devastated by a conflagration that swept away in a few hours nearly one hundred houses. One of the most important public measures of this period was the adoption of a plan of the future city, to which we owe the parallel streets and broad avenues in the upper part of the island, and which contrast so strongly with the narrow and in some places crooked streets in the oldest part of the metropolis down town. In 1832 an epidemic of cholera brought death to 3500 persons, and two years later appeared again, causing a mortality of nearly 1000. The population was then about 200,000. The first election of a Mayor by the votes of the people occurred in 1834, when Cornelius W. Lawrence and Gulian C. Verplanck were the candidates. Lawrence was elected. The city was prostrated December 16, 1835, by a terrible and disastrous fire which raged three days, destroying over six hundred buildings and property valued at \$20,000,000. Following close upon this calamity came the great commercial distress and financial panic of 1836-7—that the older brokers all remember—which spread over the whole country, and swept many prosperous firms into the whirlpool of destruction. The population in 1840 was 312,700. The Croton aqueduct, through which the metropolis receives its water supply, was completed in 1842. Two years later an enormous influx of foreigners occurred, and the immigration has been going on, increasing every year ever since, until it seems to have reached its flood tide. This has added enormously every year to the wealth of our population.

The first communication by telegraph between New York and Philadelphia occurred in 1845. At this period Union Square was becoming the fashionable

residential centre of wealthy New Yorkers. Fourteenth street was lined on both sides with mansions. The equestrian statue of Washington was erected in 1856. Mercantile pursuits soon began to make inroads on Fourteenth street, and kept up every year, until now only a few private dwelling houses can be found in that thoroughfare between Third and Sixth avenues. Madison Square, one of the prettiest parks in New York, was in a crude state. Through the energy of James Harper, who was the Mayor from 1844 to 1847, measures were taken by the city government, aided by the leading rich men, to improve the unsightly land. Within a few years it was transformed, by grading and planting trees, into a handsome park, and to-day it is the favorite resort of our citizens. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, facing this square, was completed in 1859.

On July 19, 1845, another disastrous fire occurred, destroying property valued at several million dollars. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 caused an immense rush of New Yorkers to the Pacific slope. Everybody saw visions of dazzling wealth. Merchants, brokers, professional men and thousands of others who could stand the expense started on the long journey to the land "flowing with milk and honey." Many were lucky and made fortunes in the gold fields. But the gold fever was counteracted somewhat in the spring of 1849 by the Astor Place riot. William C. Macready, an English actor, and the celebrated American tragedian, Edwin Forrest, were the innocent causes of the disturbance. Forrest had not been favorably received in England, and so his American admirers determined that they would retaliate when the Englishman appeared in New York on May 10. He played *Macbeth*. A mob gathered in Astor Place during the performance and determined to drive Macready from the stage. Many of the rioters were in the theatre. As soon as the actor came upon the stage he was assailed with hisses, groans, decayed eggs and various other missiles. An indescribable scene followed. There was a stampede from the theatre. Twenty thousand men, mostly toughs of the city, were howling in front of the theatre. Several hundred policemen, who had been detailed to prevent a disturbance—which was known to have been arranged—were powerless in the hands of the furious rioters, who hurled paving stones at them. The Seventh Regiment was called out. The rioters had already wounded many and killed several men when the soldiers appeared. The regiment fired upon the mob, killing a number of the rioters. This virtually ended the disturbance, although, as a precaution, the regiment was on duty for three days following. On July 14, 1853, an exhibition of the industrial products of all nations was opened in the Crystal Palace, in Reservoir Square, now Bryant Park. The site of the Central Park was selected July 2, 1855, by commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State. In the summer of 1857 a financial crisis swept over the commercial world here and extended to Europe. The business of the growing metropolis was prostrated, all enterprises were crippled, the banks suspended specie payments, while those who depended on a day's or a week's wages for living were suddenly thrown into a state of destitution, to which a severe winter following

added fresh terrors. Some relief, however, was provided by labor on public works of the city, and the distribution of food and clothing by charitable societies. The aid, however, was not at first adequate for all the sufferers, many of whom perished for lack of clothing and food. The common cry was: "Bread! Bread! Give us bread. We must have it." It was so long coming that the hungry people, exasperated beyond endurance, finally indulged in rioting. The mob wildly seized bakers' wagons and grabbed their contents and ravenously devoured them. Hungry laborers threatened to break open provision stores and help themselves. So great was the danger of general destruction that all the available police force and militia were needed to protect the arsenal, the Custom House and other public buildings. The wants of the half-starved people were finally supplied, and no very serious outbreak occurred.

This year witnessed the riotous demonstrations growing out of a conflict between two police organizations under the mayoralty of Fernando Wood, for whose arrest an order was issued and resisted. Rioting began on July 4, and eleven persons were killed. The Seventh Regiment was called out to quell the mob. The successful laying of the Atlantic cable was announced in August, 1858, and on September 1 the achievement was celebrated here by a grand demonstration. But no event, in the history of the past half century at least, created more profound excitement in the city than the outbreak of the Rebellion. The winter of 1860-61 was one of anxiety, dread and distress. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon, the work of organizing regiments here was begun.

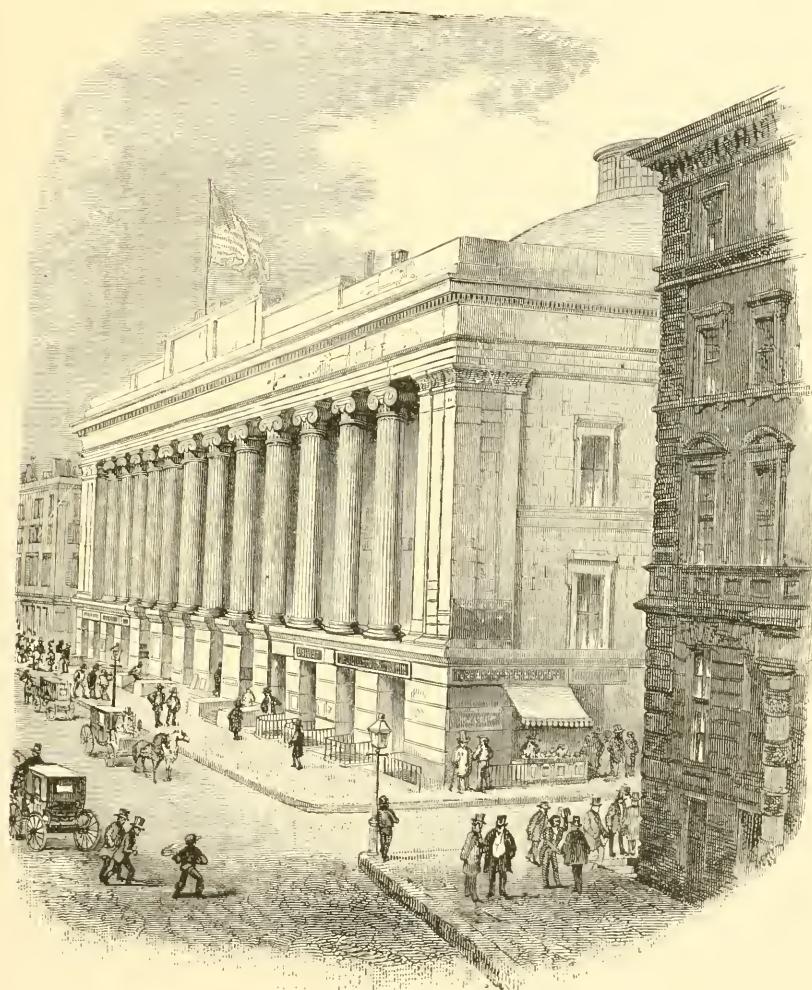
On July 13, 1863, the militia of the city having been sent to Pennsylvania, the United States authorities undertook to enforce the draft law. This caused an insurrection, which turned upon the colored population of the city. The elements of disorder were combined in this mob. For several days general consternation reigned in the city. The rioters sacked numerous houses and public offices, destroyed the headquarters of the Provost Marshal, burned the building occupied as the Colored Orphan Asylum, attacked the police and chased colored people whenever they were found on the streets. Some were caught and hanged to lamp-posts. The stars and stripes were torn down and trampled upon. Stores were robbed in daylight. Business generally was suspended, while stages and street cars were stopped.

The courageous action of the police, supported by the Federal troops, finally conquered the rioters, but not without the loss of many lives. Frequent outdoor demonstrations were held during the war, the most conspicuous of these being the great mass meetings that occurred in Union Square July 15, 1862, and April 11, 1863. The news of the capture of Lee and the final triumph over the rebels resulted in a series of public celebrations. But these days of rejoicing were soon clouded by the assassination of President Lincoln. During the war the city furnished 116,382 troops to the government.

The Orangemen, while celebrating the battle of the Boyne on July 12, 1871, were attacked by the "Ribbonmen" and a riot ensued, which caused the

loss of several lives and was only put down by the militia. The New York and Brooklyn suspension bridge, the construction of which was begun on January 2, 1870, was publicly opened in May, 1883. In the fall of 1873 occurred the great financial panic which began with the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Great corporations closed their doors and went into bankruptcy. So universal was the lack of confidence felt, that for the first time in the history of the New York Stock Exchange it was forced to suspend all transactions. During several years of this period investigations of the "Tweed ring" were in progress. The arrest, trial and punishment of most of the plunderers and the death of Tweed in prison formed the conclusion of this scheme to despoil the city. The elevated railroads, which caused so much agitation for a dozen of years, were opened in 1878. Neither the Erie Canal nor the Croton aqueduct encountered more fierce opposition. Property-owners and others contested the right of the corporations to erect trestle works in the streets, and their cases were carried from one court to another for years. Few, if any, of these contestants deny to-day that the "L" roads not only enhanced the value of real estate in the city—especially up-town—that they were, and are, a great public necessity and could not be dispensed with. So with the Broadway street railroad, which was opened in 1885, sometimes known as "Jake Sharp's road." This enterprise aroused the most intense opposition. The history of the "boodle" transactions involved in it, the speedy punishment of some members of the "Aldermanic combine," and the death of Sharp are too fresh in your minds to need detailed narration. And the same is true of the Ward and Fish scandal, which, owing to the prominence of the men involved and its effect, proved an earthquake in Wall street and other financial centres.

This account of some of the principal events in the annals of the metropolis does not constitute nor comprehend more than a brief outline of its complete history. In order to understand this it would be necessary to compare the enlargement and progress of the city in various ways with the history of its domestic and foreign commerce. This would require a volume in itself. It is sufficient for the purpose of this sketch to say that commercial interests originated the settlement of New York, developed its rapid growth, have always directly influenced its changes of fortune, and are now the mainstay of its supremacy among its sister cities and entitle it to be called the Metropolis of America.



CUSTOM HOUSE—Wall Street.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Broadway and Twenty-Seventh Streets,

NEW YORK.

H. L. HOYT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

FACING Madison Square, located in the very Centre of the City, within seven minutes of Grand Central Depot, convenient to all Railroads, Steamboat Landings, Theatres, Shopping and Places of Interest.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

THE complete programme, as arranged by the committee in charge, for the three days' ceremonies and entertainments which have been planned to mark the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington, is as follows:

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

The Naval Parade will take place in New York Harbor from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Governors, Commissioners of States and other guests with ladies invited by the Committee on States and the members of the General Committee will embark at 9.30 A. M. on the steamer Erastus Wiman at ferry slip foot of West Twenty-third street, New York City, to receive the President and to meet the President's steamer off Elizabethport. Admittance by special blue ticket.

On the Arrival of President Harrison and the Cabinet officers and other officials of distinction, at Elizabethport, at 11 o'clock Monday morning, the party will at once embark for New York city. The President and immediate suite will be received by the Committee on Navy, and under their direction will embark on the President's steamer provided by that committee.

The Steamer Sirius, under the management of the Committee on Navy, will receive at Elizabethport other guests and official personages of the Presidential party who cannot be accommodated on the President's steamer. Admission to steamer Sirius will be by red ticket. The line of United States ships of war, yachts and steamboats will be formed in the Upper Bay under Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., as Chief Marshal, and will be reviewed by the President.

On the Arrival of the Presidential party in the East river, opposite Wall street, a barge manned by a crew of shipmasters from the Marine Society of the Port of New York, with Capt. Ambrose Snow, president of that society, as coxswain, will row the President ashore. The crew of the barge that rowed President Washington from Elizabethport to the foot of Wall street, were members of the same society. The steamers Erastus Wiman and Sirius, prior to the debarkation of the President, will land at Pier 16, Wall street, the guests for the reception at the Equitable Building, and proceed with the remaining passengers to West Twenty-third Street Ferry and West Twenty-second street.

On Arriving at Foot of Wall Street the President of the United States will be received by the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the city of New York, Hamilton Fish, president of the committee, and William G. Hamilton, chairman of Committee on States. The President and other guests will next be escorted to the Equitable Building, where a reception and collation will be tendered them by the Committee on States.

The procession will be formed as follows:

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Floyd Clarkson, Marshal.

Band Fifth Regiment United States Artillery.

Three Foot Batteries, Fifth Regiment, U. S. Artillery.

New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Commanders of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Counties of New York and Kings.

Cappa's Band.

Uniformed Battalion of Veterans Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

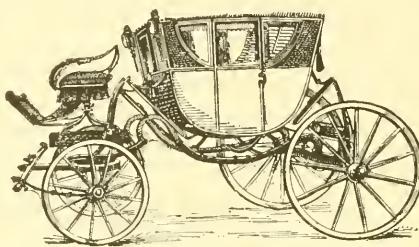
Uniformed Veteran Militia Associations of New York and Brooklyn.

Band of the General Service, U. S. Army.

(Continued on Page 35.)



WASHINGTON'S COACH.
1789.



CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, HEAVY AND LIGHT,

OPEN AND CLOSED,

FOR PARK - AVENUE - ROAD
CITY AND COUNTRY **DRIVING.**

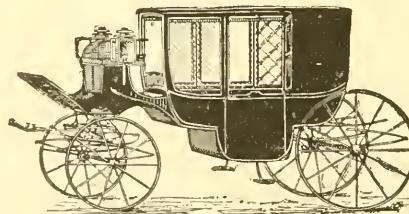
PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

R. M. STIVERS,

144, 146, 148, **31st** EAST,
150, 152 BET. 3D & 4TH AVS.,

FOUNDED 1850.

NEW YORK CITY.



1889.
HARRISON-COACH.
COPYRIGHTED.

Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

The General Committee of the Centennial Celebration.

The President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the city of New York, and Hamilton Fish, president of the committee, flanked by the barge crew from the Marine Society of the Port of New York.

The Vice-President of the United States and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York.

The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy of the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General and Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judges of other Federal Courts.

The Governors of States, taking precedence in the order of admission of their States into the Union.

The Official Representation of the Senate of the United States.

The Official Representation of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Governors of Territories and President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, taking precedence in the order of establishment of their Territorial governments.

The Admiral of the Navy, Gen. Sherman, the Major-General Commanding the Army, and Officers of the Army and Navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress.

The Official Representation of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The Chief Judge and Judges of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

The Presiding Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and Judges of other Courts of Record within the City of New York.

The Legislature of the State of New York.

Officers of the State of New York.

Judges and Justices of other Courts in the City of New York.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

Heads of Departments in the City of New York.

Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn.

The Foreign Consuls of New York, and Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Invited Guests, without special order of precedence.

The Distance from the Landing at the foot of Wall street to the Equitable Building being but a few blocks, the procession will proceed on foot from the landing at Wall street to the Equitable Building, carriages being only provided for the President and his immediate party. At the reception in the Equitable Building the President, with his Cabinet, the Governors of the States, the Governor of the State of New York and the Mayor of the city of New York will have presented to them the guests, who will pass and bow to the President and party without shaking hands (as was the custom at the reception of Washington in 1789). The reception will last from 2 to 3.30 o'clock. Admission only by buff ticket.

The Reception.—From 4 to 5.30 o'clock a public reception will be given to the President of the United States in the Governor's room in the City Hall, the President, the Governor of the State of New York and the Mayor of the city of New York proceeding under military escort.

At the Steps of the City Hall a representation of girls from the public schools will assemble and welcome the President of the United States.

The Ball.—In the evening at 9 o'clock the Centennial Ball will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House. The following is the programme:

The Mayor of the city of New York, as host and as chairman of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, will arrive at the Metropolitan Opera House at 10.15 p. m., and at 10.30 will receive the President of the United States and other distinguished guests.

(Continued on Page 37.)

CELLULOID NOVELTY COMPANY,

Sole Manufacturers of

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.

W. S. SILCOCKS, PRESIDENT.

C. L. BALCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

F. R. LEFFERTS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE. CELLULOID (LINEN) COLLARS AND CUFFS.



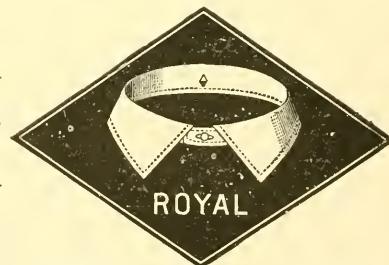
WATERPROOF



They are soft and pliable, defy perspiration, and can be worn without change for months. They are the only linen goods made, covered with a WATERPROOF material. No laundering required when soiled; simply wipe off with soap and water, and they are ready again for wear.



WATERPROOF



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS—THEY ARE WORTHLESS. ALL GENUINE GOODS HAVE OUR TRADE MARK.



Accept no Goods without this Trade Mark. All First-Class Gents' Furnishing and Dry Goods Houses keep the Goods.

CELLULOID NOVELTY CO.,

(WHOLESALE ONLY.)

313 and 315 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The President will be brought to the ball by the chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, accompanied by the Governor of the State of New York and Mrs. Harrison, the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Jones.

The Manager of the Ball will meet the President at his carriage and conduct him into the building, where the formal reception by the Mayor will take place.

After the reception the guests above named will be conducted to the floor in the following order, escorted by a guard of honor:

The Mayor.

The President.

The Governor.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Harrison.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Morton.

The President of the General Committee and Mrs. Jones.

The Presentation.—In front of the President's box the chairman of the Committee on Entertainment will present to the President the chairman of the Executive Committee and the members of the Committee on Entertainment and of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

After the presentation the opening quadrille will be formed by the manager of the ball.

At Midnight the President and party will be escorted in the above order to the supper-room, which order will be observed on returning. The serving of wine will cease at 1 A. M., in compliance with the law.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

Services of Thanksgiving, pursuant to the proclamation of the President, will be held in the churches in New York and throughout the country at 9 A. M., being the hour at which religious services were held in New York city on April 30, 1789.

A Special Service of Thanksgiving will be held in St. Paul's Chapel at 9 o'clock, which the President and other distinguished guests will attend. This service will be conducted by the Right Rev. Henry C. Porter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New York, as the service on the day of Washington's Inauguration in 1789 was conducted by the Bishop of New York, the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost. Admission only by lavender ticket.

The Committee of the Vestry of Trinity Church will meet the President at the Vesey street gate and escort him to the west porch of the Chapel, where he will be received by the rector and the full vestry. The President will then be escorted to the Washington pew, and on his withdrawal from the Chapel the Vestry will escort him to the west porch, where he will be received by the Committee on Literary Exercises at the Vesey street gate.

The Services at St. Paul's Chapel will be as follows.

1. Processional Hymn.	7. Benedicite.
2. Our Father, etc.	8. Creed and Prayers.
3. Psalm lxxxv.	9. Address by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York.
4. First Lesson, Eccles. xliv.	
5. Te Deum.	10. Recessional Hymn.
6. Second Lesson, St. John viii.	

The Literary Exercises.—At the close of the religious services at 9.45 A. M. the President and party will proceed to the Sub-Treasury Building, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, the scene of the Inauguration ceremony on April 30, 1789, where the literary exercises will take place. These exercises will begin at 10 A. M., and will consist of an invocation by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D.; a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier; an oration by Chauncey Mitchell Depew, LL.D.; an address by the President of the United States, and the benediction by the Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York.

(Continued on Page 39.)

HOTEL ST. MARC

FIFTH AVENUE,

38th and 39th Streets, New York.

J. ALONZO NUTTER.

American Plan, \$4 to \$5 per day.
European Plan, \$1.50 per day.

Academy of Music, Proctor's 23d St. Theatre,

Irving Place and 14th St.

25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.

GILMORE & TOMPKINS, PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS.

DENMAN THOMPSON

—IN—

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

Absolutely Fireproof and Safe.

PROCTOR & TURNER, PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS.

NEIL BURGESS

—IN THE—

COUNTY FAIR.

PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50.



H. C. SHANNON,
MANAGER.



The Parade.—At the conclusion of the literary exercises the President and members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States will be driven to the reviewing stand at Madison Square to review the parade. Other guests will be carried to the reviewing stands by a special train on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, which will start from Hanover Square and run to the Twenty-third street station. While the literary exercises are taking place the military will move from the head of Wall street and Broadway. The column, under Major-General John M. Schofield, U. S. A., as Chief Marshal, will be composed of the Cadets from the Military Academy of West Point, the Naval Cadets from Annapolis, the troops of the Regular Army and Navy and the National Guard of each State in the order in which the States ratified the Constitution or were admitted into the Union. These will be followed by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Route of the Procession will be up Broadway to Waverly place, through Waverly place to Fifth avenue, thence up Fifth avenue to Fifty-seventh street. The reviewing stand will be on the east side of Fifth avenue on Madison square, extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth streets.

The other stands will be as follows :

1. On the west side of Fifth avenue, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth streets.
2. On the west side of Fifth avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-second streets.
3. On the north side of Washington square.
4. On the east side of Broadway at the City Hall Park.

The Centennial Banquet will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House at 6.30 P. M.

The Concert. At 8 P. M. there will be, at the reviewing stand, Madison square, a free, open-air concert of vocal and instrumental music, under the auspices of the German-Americans of New York.

It is estimated that over 2000 singers will sing in this concert. The singing will be led by Theodore Thomas, and R. Schmeelt will conduct the band, which will consist of seventy-five to one hundred men. The concert will last from 8 till 10 o'clock, after which fireworks will be displayed. Weber's "Jubilee Oratorio" has been added to the programme, and the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" will be played with the expectation that everyone will join in.

During the Evening there will be a general illumination of the city and display of fireworks, the programme of which will be found on page 41.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

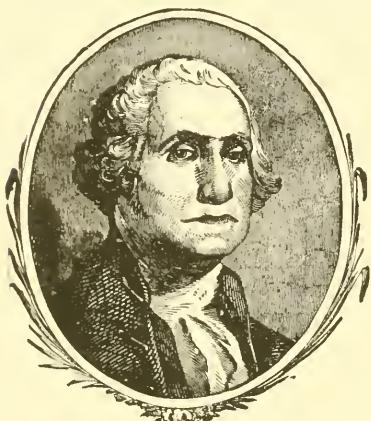
The Industrial and Civic Parade, under command of Major-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, late U. S. Vols., Chief Marshal, will take place. The line of march will be from Fifty-seventh street down Fifth avenue to Waverly place, up Waverly place to Broadway, and down Broadway to Canal street.

The Loan Exhibition. The formal opening of the Loan Exhibition of Historical Portraits and Relics will take place in the Assembly Room of the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday, April 17, at 8.30 P. M. The Loan Exhibition will be open to the public on Thursday, April 18, and remain open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., day and evening. Admission fee, 50 cents.

The Exhibition will remain open until Wednesday, May 8, at which time the closing ceremonies will be held.

Officers of the Army and Navy and persons occupying official positions are requested to appear in full uniform.

1789. EVERYBODY WILL 1889.
 ILLUMINATE AND DECORATE
 TO CELEBRATE THE
 ⇧CENTENNIAL⇦
 OF THE
 INAUGURATION OF OUR FIRST PRESIDENT.



TO MAKE
IT
EFFECTIVE,
USE THE



⇨UNXLD⇦

Colored Illuminating Torches,
 Lanterns, Flags, Streamers, Burgees, &c., &c.
 Flag Poles, all Sizes; Largest Stock in the City.

OUR NEW ILLUMINATING CUPS

For Windows, Inside or Outside, Lawns, Boats, &c. No Danger of Fire nor
 Dropping of Grease. The Effect is like "Fairy Land!"

• FIREWORKS •

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND ALL KINDS OF CELEBRATION GOODS,
 AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE UNEXCELLED FIREWORKS CO.,

9 and 11 Park Place, New York City.

AS PYROTECHNISTS TO THE CENTENNIAL INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON, WE HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE LARGEST CONTRACT
 THAT HAS BEEN GIVEN SINCE 1789.

Programme of Pyrotechnic Display.

THE display of fireworks, on the evening of April 30, will be, most probably, the grandest ever given in this country. Exhibitions will be made at the following places, and as each display will be but slightly different from the rest, the set pieces being similar, we need only give the list of pieces at the principal display.

The Committee have been fortunate in securing the services of the Unexcelled Fireworks Company, whose reputation, as one of the largest firms of its kind in the world, will insure the most magnificent and successful pyrotechnic exhibition ever held in the city.

BATTERY PARK, at the southern extremity of the city, terminus of all elevated railroads

1. Opening Salute of Aerial Maroons.
2. Grand Ruby Illumination.
3. Grand Emerald Illumination.
4. Grand Prismatic Illumination.
5. Display of Kaleidescopic Batteries.
6. Display of Combination Cross-fire Batteries.
7. Weeping Willow Rockets.
8. Twin Asteroids.
9. Rockets, with Prize Cometic and Changing Stars.
10. Rockets, with Shooting Stars and Parachutes.
11. Harlequinade and Cornucopia Rockets.
12. Rockets of Rockets.
13. Rockets, with Jeweled Streamers and Golden Rain.
14. Display of Exhibition Rockets—new and pleasing effects.
15. Grand Display of Large Special Rockets—all designs and colors.
16. Flight of Unexcelled Fiery Whirlwinds.
17. Grand Flight of Aerial Bombs, or Rocket Salutes.
18. Unexcelled Great Aerial Bouquet of 500 Colored Rockets—exploding simultaneously.
19. Grand Flight of Floral Shells, filling the air with Colored Stars.
20. Display of Unexcelled Large Floral Bombshells.
21. Volcanic Eruption, or Unexcelled Chambered Mines.
22. Flight of Fiery Serpents, hissing and squirming in the air.
23. Grand Flight of Largest Floral Shells, studding the Heavens with Gold and Colored Jewels
24. Unexcelled Bombshells—Parachutes, Tailed Stars, Serpents, Gold and Silver Rain, Duration Stars, Colored Jewels, etc., etc.
25. Japanese Shell Display (large)—Golden Serpents, Dragons, Tinted Cloud, Japanese Spiders, Thunder Cloud and Moon, etc., etc.
26. Unexcelled Bombshell Display—Mammoth Spreaders, Stars and Gold Rain, Dragons, Comets, Red and Blue Meteors, Showers of Pearls, Changing Planetary Stars, etc., etc.
27. Japanese Shells (largest size)—Aladdin's Lamp, Hanging Links and Falling Dew, Chrysanthemums and Stars (all colors), Shooting Comets, Brilliant Sunburst, etc., etc.
28. Unexcelled Mammoth Shells—Aerial Acre of Variegated Gems, containing all effects known to the art and spreading over an immense area.
29. Unexcelled Fireworks Balloons (largest size), bearing aloft Trails of Fireworks, and discharging in their flight many beautiful effects.
30. Aerial Menagerie—Pigs, Fish, Lions, Elephants, Dogs, Cats, Birds, Comic Figures, etc.

SET PIECES.

“THE YEW TREE.”	“DAZZLING DIAMOND.”
“TREE OF LIBERTY.”	“BEAUTIFUL FIRE PICTURE OF THE FALLS OF NIAGARA”
“PERUVIAN CROSS.”	“STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON” taking the oath of office as first President of the United States, surrounded by brilliant Sun Fires and Colored Stars of the Union.
“CENTENNIAL POLKA.”	
“AMERICAN CROSS.”	
“SPARKLING CASCADE.”	
“CENTENNIAL WHEEL”—100 wheels within a wheel.	Finale—“FEU DE JOIE.”

OTHER DISPLAYS WILL BE GIVEN AT:

UNION SQUARE, between Broadway and Fourth avenue and 14th and 17th streets.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, between West 4th street and Waverly Place and Macdougal street and University Place.

TOMPKINS SQUARE, between Avenues A and B and 7th and 10th streets,

MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE, Fifth avenue, 120th to 124th streets.

CENTRAL PARK PLAZA, 59th street and Eighth avenue.

CANAL STREET SQUARE, junction of Canal and West streets.

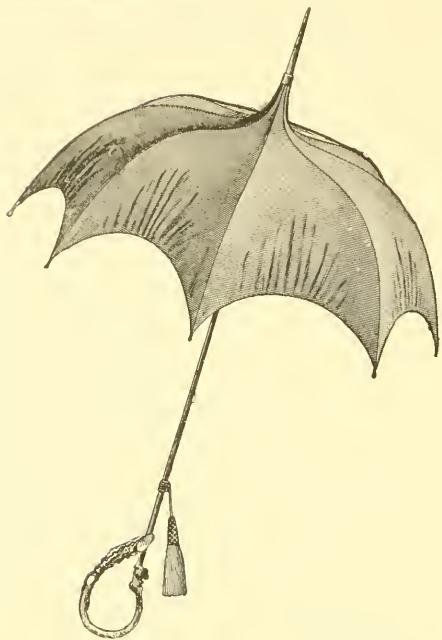
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 175th street, near Hudson River.

EAST RIVER PARK, foot of East 86th street.

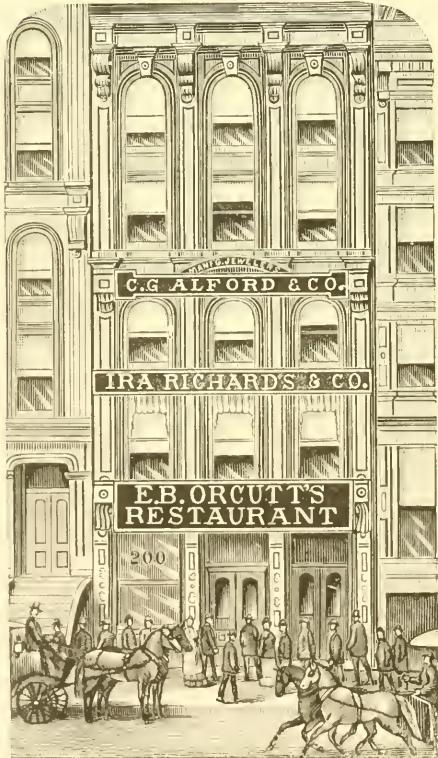
TWENTY-THIRD WARD, Boston Road and Third avenue.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, Webster avenue and Burnside Road.

THE
CANOPY,
Correct Parasol of the Season,
FOR SALE BY ALL
First-Class Retailers.



Follmer,
Glogg & Co.,
MAKERS,
414 Broadway,
N.Y.



THE CONSUMERS COAL CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Head Office, - - - - 640 Sixth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

TRUSTEES:
Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles,
S. N. Hyde,
Paul Coster.
Henry Dexter.

C. STEWART SCHENCK, PRESIDENT.

DELIVERIES BY THE TON OR CARGO.

A Convenient and Trustworthy Guide to New York City.

THE plan of this work necessarily involves the mention of many business names, but its whole value obviously depends upon the entirely disinterested character of that mention. The publishers therefore wish it to be distinctly understood that no consideration of any kind has governed the descriptions or notices of places of business or pleasure in this work, except the single purpose of giving the reader trustworthy information. Advertisements appear in their proper places as advertisements, but nothing in the body of the work has been influenced by these advertisements, nor is a mention in any instance an advertisement in disguise.

New York. What Boswell said of London is scarcely less true of New York. Its aspects are manifold, and, while each man finds in it the Mecca of his pursuits, it comprehends not one class alone, but the whole of human life in all its variety. The city of New York now includes Manhattan Island, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands in the East river; Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis' Islands in the bay, occupied by the United States Government; and a portion of the mainland north of Manhattan Island, separated from it by Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek. It is bounded north by the city of Yonkers, east by the Bronx and the East rivers, south by the bay, and west by the Hudson river. Its extreme length north from the Battery is sixteen miles; its greatest width from the mouth of the Bronx west to the Hudson, is four and one-half miles. Its area is forty-one and a half square miles, or twenty-seven thousand acres. Manhattan Island, upon which the city is mainly built, is about thirteen and a half miles in length on one side, and eight on the other, is one mile and three-fifths broad on an average, and is bounded at its northern extremity by the Harlem river, which, with Spuyten Duyvil creek, connects the Hudson river and East river. It is surrounded by water, navigable for the most part by the largest vessels, and its harbor is one of the safest, largest, and most beautiful in the world. It is the chief city of America in wealth and population, and is second only to London as a financial and commercial centre of the world. Its population is about 1,500,000, one-third of whom are of foreign birth—mainly Irish and German. It is the main seaport of the United States. Upwards of 30,000 vessels annually arrive and depart from it. It is the great gateway for immigrants coming to this country. In one year 476,086 were landed at Castle Garden. It is the foremost manufacturing city of the United States, Philadelphia being the only city which approaches it in this field. According to the census of 1880, the value of articles manufactured in the city during the year was \$472,926,437. There are 11,000 factories, one-fourth of which are devoted to clothing, cigars, furniture and printing. Nine hundred and fifty clothing establishments produce \$78,000,000 worth

of goods yearly; 540 printing and publishing houses turn out \$24,000,000 worth a year; 761 factories produce \$18,000,000 worth of cigars; and 300 shops make \$10,000,000 worth of furniture. It is the Mecca toward which Americans journey, and the city where millionaires, no matter where they may have acquired their wealth, come to live and to spend their money. No other American city furnishes such manifold and unbounded opportunities for disposing of superfluous wealth. Fifth and Madison avenues are lined with palaces, peopled by men grown rich in other places. No city of the world has such magnificent dwellings, such prodigious commercial and public buildings, such interesting shops and stores. It is the city which every American longs at some time to see, and this Souvenir and Guide Book is prepared for the especial service of visitors to our city during the CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION. Aside from the so-called objects of interest, such as museums, parks, theatres, etc., the visitor will find in the public streets, and the people who throng them, an endless source of amusement and interest. New York is eminently a cosmopolitan city. Its population is made up of the people of every clime. In different parts of the city there are colonies made up almost exclusively of foreigners.

"Germany."—East of Second avenue, and extending from Houston up to Fourteenth street, is a region called "Germany." Here one can study the Teutonic character, without the danger of an ocean voyage. Signs are in German; the German language is spoken; lager beer is the prevailing fluid; and, with the aid of a lively imagination, the visitor may fancy himself in the "Vaterland."

"Italy" is the name given to another part of the city, centering about the Five Points. Here children of sunny Italy may be found disporting themselves in great numbers, many of them still wearing their picturesque native costumes, and speaking no language but their own. They are peaceable, industrious and sober citizens. Cleanliness, however, is not their specialty. The entire Italian population do not, as is commonly supposed, devote themselves to the manipulation of the hand organ or the sale of the cheap (yet nutritious) peanut. Many of them are waiters, ragpickers and street laborers; and among the higher class there are music teachers, literary men, professors of languages, etc.

"China."—The traveler desirous of viewing the almond-eyed Celestial in his full glory, should visit Mott street on a Sunday night. Here "John" may be seen, arrayed in all the splendor of Chinese apparel, his shirt-tails picturesquely worn outside, and his pigtail floating in the breeze, indulging in the relaxation to which his six days and nights of uninterrupted labor at the great Chinese national industry, laundrying, has so richly entitled him. Here he smokes his opium, plays his mysterious games of chance, worships in his peculiar way, and minds his own business with a steadfastness of purpose which is worthy of emulation by people claiming to be more advanced in civilization than he. In this outlandish quarter you may buy, at the Chinese groceries, the luscious Langi nuts, and the leathery abalone, which looks and tastes like ancient boot-heels. Here the Chinese Freemasons hold their mystic lodges; and quaint New Year's festivities enliven the scene; and devout Celestials worship their strange gods in the *joss*-house at 16 Mott street.

"Africa."—Thompson street, just north of Canal street, is sometimes called by this name, by reason of its being almost exclusively occupied by the dusky Ethiopian. The negroes are industrious and peaceable citizens, good natured and happy under all circumstances. It is a popular superstition that the negro, on the slightest pretext, "pulls a razor," and proceeds to shave every one in his vicinity, revelling meanwhile in gore. The writer, however, has several times penetrated the jungles of Thompson street and has thus far escaped either mutilation or sudden death.

"Judaea" is near the east end of Canal street, around Ludlow street and East Broadway, where this wondrously preserved Semitic people are found in great numbers. There are nearly 100,000 Hebrews in New York, with about thirty synagogues, and twice as many smaller shrines and a score of societies of charity. They form one-tenth of the city's population, but less than one-hundredth of its criminals come from their number. There are forty-two Hebrew millionaires in New York; their estates ranging from Max Weil's \$8,000,000, downward through the Seligmans and Wormsers and Bernheimers, to the score of one-million-dollar men.

Population.—The census (1880) gives New York 1,206,299 inhabitants, of whom 727,629 were American born and 478,670 of foreign birth. Of these, 198,595 were from Ireland, 29,767 from England, 8683 from Scotland, and 929 from Wales. Germany contributed 153,482; Italy, 12,233; France, 9910; Russia, 4551; Spain, 669. There were 17,937 New Jersey born New Yorkers; 11,055 from Pennsylvania; 10,589 from Massachusetts.

Buildings.—There are over 100,000 buildings in the city, 70,000 of which are below Fifty-ninth street; 25,000 of them are used for business purposes, and 77,000 for dwellings. One hundred and forty of the buildings are fireproof. There are 306 piers and 144 bridges.

Districts.—The city of New York is divided into Congressional, Senatorial and Assembly districts, for purposes of representation; and, for the convenience of voting, the latter are sub-divided into election districts. There are 24 Assembly districts, 7 State Senatorial districts and 9 Congressional districts. There are 812 polling places and registries.

Fire Department consists of 85 steam fire engines, 2 marine engines, 3 water towers, 32 hook and ladder trucks, a life-saving corps, 1080 miles of fire alarm telegraph, 980 alarm boxes, 337 horses, 186,586 feet of hose and 1000 men. It costs \$1,900,000 a year. There are 74 companies, making 12 battalions, each under a chief of battalion.

Police Department has 35 precincts and station-houses, 75 patrol wagons, 6 courts and 3200 men (each receiving a salary of from \$800 to \$1200 a year). The central police office is at 300 Mulberry street, where the Rogues' Gallery is kept.

Distances.—Battery to City Hall, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; to Canal street, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; to Fourth street, 2 miles. Above Third street the blocks between the streets bearing numbers are twenty to a mile, and the blocks between the avenues are seven to a mile.



ALBEMARLE HOTEL.

Junction of

BROADWAY, FIFTH AVENUE AND 24th STREET,
MADISON SQUARE,

JANVRIN & WALTER,
PROPRIETORS.

NEW YORK.

EVERETT HOUSE, UNION SQUARE AND 17th ST., NEW YORK CITY.

An attractive and extremely healthful location. The excellence of "cuisine" has long been a marked feature of the "Everett." The present proprietors having taken an extended lease of this hotel, will endeavor, by liberal expenditure to increase its reputation for excellence, and while retaining whatever was best in its past, will add such new features as shall ensure the greater comfort and pleasure of its guests.



Special attention is called to the "Everett" as a place of residence during the summer months. As a cool, quiet and perfectly comfortable home during the extreme heat, it has no superior in the city.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Jr., & CO., Prop's.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
JOHN G. WEAVER & SON, Proprietors.

B. M. WHITLOCK,

99 AND 101

FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

ARMY, NAVY, MILITIA,

YACHTING AND BAND

UNIFORMS

—AND—

COMPLETE FURNISHINGS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

PROMINENT HOTELS.

IN the number and excellence of its hotels, New York is second to no city in the world. They are of every possible grade of merit, size, style and price, and are scattered through every part of the city; Broadway and Fifth avenue are, however, the centre of the hotel trade. They may be generally divided into three great classes: First, those conducted on the European plan; second, those conducted on the American plan, and third, those in which these two methods are combined.

The American plan is to set a certain number of meals in the dining-rooms daily, the charge per day giving the guest a right to partake of as many of them as he chooses. The European plan, so-called, is the term applied to hotels, where rooms are rented, with gas, service, etc., and you are at liberty to order your meals *a la carte*, either in the restaurant attached to the hotel, or at any other place you may choose. In regard to these different plans, each has its advantages. If one is to be in the city for a short time only, and spends much of that time away from his hotel, engaged in sight-seeing and visiting, it may be more advantageous to engage a room at an hotel on the European plan, and thus save time and money by being at liberty to take his meals wherever he may happen to be. The prices of rooms have a wide range, depending entirely upon the size and location. From \$1 to \$3 per day is a fair estimate at a good house. For suites, comprising sitting-room, bed-room and bath, from \$20 to \$50 per week is a fair average price.

At hotels on the American plan, breakfast, lunch, dinner (both at mid-day and at night), tea at night for those who dine at mid-day, and supper until midnight are the meals set by the most expensive. At all of them at least three meals a day are served. The prices range from \$3 to \$5 per day; but these prices merely represent a basis upon which higher prices are computed for rooms of extra size, number and location.

A few hints in regard to matters common to all hotels may be of service to the visitor in our city at the present time. When a stay of several weeks or months at an hotel is contemplated, a considerable reduction from the regular rates can always be obtained. The understanding to that effect should be had, however, immediately upon your arrival. Attendance, ice-water, gas and towels are always included in the price of the room or the rate per day; but baths and meals served in rooms are usually charged as extras.

Telegraph offices, railway and theatre-ticket offices, barber-shops, news-dealers and boot-blacks are to be found in or near the office of all first-class hotels.

No signs are displayed on the front of the hotels of the better class, except in an inconspicuous place over the main entrance.

The following list comprises ALL of the PRINCIPAL HOTELS in the city, with their location and plan; and visitors will find it to their advantage to stop at one of these hotels during their sojourn in our city, as they can be sure of receiving every comfort and attention possible, without being disagreeably crowded, as will be the case in almost all of the smaller and less prominent hotels.

Albemarle Hotel, Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. E. P. \$2.00 per day and upwards. See illustration on opposite page. JANVRIN & WALTER, Proprietors.

Ashland House, 315 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street. Am. and European Plan. H. H. BROCKWAY, Proprietor.

Astor House, Broadway, Barclay and Vesey streets. E. P. \$1.00 per day and upwards. F. J. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Barrett House, Broadway and Forty-third streets. E. P. \$1.50 per day and upwards. BARRETT BROS, Proprietors,

Belvedere House, Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street. E. P. JOSEPH WEHRLE, Proprietor.

Brevoort house, 11 Fifth avenue. E. P. B. LIBBEY, Proprietor.

Buckingham, The, Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street E. P. WETHERBEE & FULLER, Proprietors.

Cambridge, The, Fifth avenue and Thirty-second street. E. P. LORENZ REICH, Proprietor.

Clarendon hotel, Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street. Am. and E. P. C. H. KERNER, Proprietor.

Coleman House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. E. P. \$1.00 per day and upwards. JAMES H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

Colonade Hotel, Broadway and Lafayette place. E. P. \$1.00 per day and upwards. J. M. OTTER, Manager.

Continental Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth street. E. P. \$1.00 per day and upwards. E. L. MERRIFIELD, Proprietor.

Everett house, Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, Union Square. E. P. See advertisement on page 46. J. G. WEAVER, JR., & CO., Proprietors.

Fifth Avenue hotel, Broadway, Fifth avenue, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Am. P. HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO., Proprietors.

Gedney House, Broadway and Fortieth street. European Plan. \$1.00 per day and upwards. BRUGH & DE KLYN, Proprietors.

Gilsey house, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street. E. P. \$2.00 per day and upwards. J. H. BRESLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

Grand hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first street. E. P. \$1.50 per day and upwards. HENRY MILFORD SMITH & SON, Proprietors.

Grand Central Hotel, 667 to 677 Broadway. Am. Plan \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day and E. P. \$1.00 per day and upwards. FAYMAN & SPRAGUE, Proprietors.

Grand Union Hotel, Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, directly opposite the Grand Central Depot. E. P. \$1.00 per day and upwards. W. D. GARRISON, Manager.

Hoffman house, Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, Madison Square. E. P. \$2.00 per day and upwards. C. H. READ & CO., Proprietors.

Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and Twenty-third street, opposite Madison Square. E. P. See advertisement on page 72. BARTHOLDI HOTEL CO., Proprietors. R. STAFFORD, President.

Hotel Brunswick, Fifth avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Am. and E. P. MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

Hotel Glenham, Fifth avenue between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. E. P. N. B. BARRY, Proprietor.

Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth street. E. P. \$2.00 per day and upwards. FERDINAND P. EARLE, Proprietor.

Hotel St. Marc, Fifth avenue, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. Am. plan, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day. Also E. plan, \$1.50 per day and upwards. See advertisement on page 38.
J. ALONZO NUTTER, Proprietor.

Hotel Shelburn, Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street. E. P. BLINN BROS., Proprietors.

Hotel Vendome, Broadway and Forty-first street. Am. P. ISAAC STEINFELD, Manager.

Hotel Wellington, Madison avenue and Forty-second street. Am. P. OSCAR V. PITMAN, Proprietor.

Langham, The, Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street. Am. P. See illustration on page 38.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Prince street. Am. P. \$3.00 per day. J. M. OTTER, Manager.

Murray Hill Hotel, Park avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, near Grand Central Depot. Am. and E. P. HUNTING & HAMMOND, Proprietors.

New York Hotel, 721 Broadway. Am. and E. P. HENRY CRANSTON, Proprietor.

Park Avenue Hotel, Park avenue and Thirty-third street. Am. P. \$3.50 per day.
J. M. OTTER, Manager.

Rossmore Hotel, Broadway, Forty-first and Forty-second streets. E. P. Also Am. P., \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day. GEORGE T. PUTNEY & CO., Proprietors.

St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh street. European Plan. \$1.00 per day and upwards.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Proprietor.

St. James Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street. E. P. WILLIAM M. CONNOR, Proprietor.

Sherwood, The, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street. Am. P. MURRAY & NUTTER, Proprietors.

Sinclair house, Broadway, corner Eighth street. European Plan. \$1.00 per day and upwards.
A. L. ASHMAN & SON, Proprietors.

Sturtevant house, Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Am. and E. P.
MATTHEWS & PIERSON, Proprietors.

Union Square Hotel and Hotel Dam, Fifteenth street and Union Square. E. P.
DAM & DE REVERE, Proprietors.

Victoria Hotel, Fifth avenue, Broadway and Twenty-seventh street. Am. and E. P.
See advertisement on page 32. H. L. HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

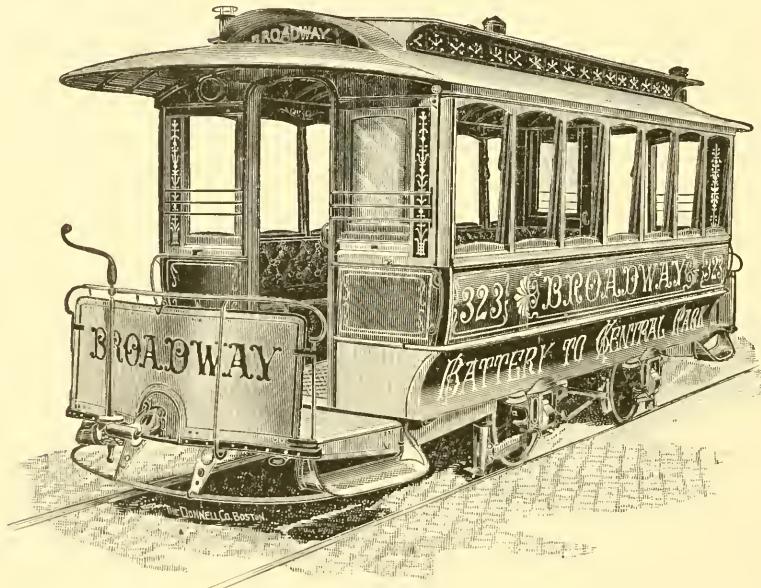
Westminster Hotel, Irving place and Sixteenth street. Am. P. W. G. SCHENCK, Proprietor.

Windsor hotel, Fifth avenue, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, near the Grand Central Depot.
Am. P. HAWK & WETHERBEE, Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, LIMITED,
47 East 27th St.,
NEW YORK,

Tram-Car Builders.



Street, Cable, Electric, Motor

CARS

OF EVERY VARIETY, WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,
ADAPTED TO ALL SYSTEMS.

LIGHT, ELEGANT, DURABLE.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS, OF BEST QUALITY, AT MINIMUM PRICES.

LOCAL MODES OF CONVEYANCE.

ELEVATED RAILROADS render getting about easy and rapid in New York city, which, being long and narrow, makes distances great. There are four of these roads, viz: The Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue "L" lines. All of them extend the length of the city, and start from South Ferry, which is at the extreme lower end.

One branch of the Third avenue line runs to and from the City Hall and Brooklyn Bridge to Chatham square, where it joins the main line. Another branch runs through 42d street to the *Grand Central Depot*. Another branch on the Third and Second avenue lines, runs from the 34th street station to the 34th street Ferry. All the lines have stations at 42d street, within easy distance of the Grand Central Depot. The speed of the trains is about fifteen miles an hour.

FARE.—The fare on all the elevated roads is five cents, with no extra charges for transfers to the branch lines.

STREET RAILWAYS.

There are over forty lines of horse cars in the city, nearly all of which are equipped with elegant and easy riding cars manufactured by the celebrated car building firm, the John Stephenson Co., whose cars are now used on many of the largest street railways in different parts of the world. Space permits us to mention only a few of the principal ones.

BROADWAY LINE, from the Battery, up Broadway to 45th street, and thence up Seventh avenue to Central Park (59th street).

MADISON AVENUE LINE, from Post-office to Fourth avenue, up Fourth avenue to Madison avenue, to 138th street.

THIRD AVENUE LINE, from Post-office to Third avenue, and up Third avenue to Harlem.

SIXTH AVENUE LINE, from Broadway and Vesey street to Sixth avenue, and up Sixth avenue to Central Park (59th street).

BELT LINE, from Battery along the East river front to 59th street, across 59th street, and down to Battery again on North river front (west side). This line passes all ferries, steamboat and steamship docks.

CROSS-TOWN LINES cross the city from river to river at Canal street, Grand street, Houston street, 14th street, 23d street, 42d street, 59th street and 125th street.

BOULEVARD LINE, from 34th street Ferry, E. R., to First avenue, to 42d street, passes through 42d street to the Western boulevard, to Riverside Park and General Grant's tomb.

FARE.—The fare on all the lines is five cents.

STAGES. There is now but one line of stages (or omnibuses) in the city. The route is from the corner of South Fifth avenue and Bleecker street up Fifth avenue to 72d street. These stages, or coaches, are a great improvement over the "buses" used for so many years in New York. They are handsome in appearance, are drawn by large, well-kept horses, and the drivers are neatly uniformed. There are seats for twelve persons inside and six on top. A ride the full length of this line, known as the "Fifth avenue coaches," is strongly recommended, as it leads through a most superb part of the city. Ladies frequently ride on top, and there is no impropriety in so doing.

FARE.—The fare is five cents.

CABS AND CARRIAGES. Before hiring a cab or carriage, be sure to make an exact agreement with the driver as to the charge. Fares are high, but the driver will often try to get more than is legally due him; and a wrangle is apt to ensue unless a bargain is made beforehand.

HANSOMS, OR OPEN LANDAU CABS have become very popular. It is easy to get in and out, and the passenger has an uninterrupted view. A pleasant way of seeing the city is to hire one of these vehicles by the hour, and be driven through the principal streets. By applying at any of the hotel offices, cabs or carriages with trustworthy drivers may be obtained at the regular rates, and no trouble will be had.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

WITH few exceptions, the public buildings of the city are not imposing or elegant. Most of them, built many years ago, suffer by contrast with the magnificent commercial edifices which have more recently been erected. The most important of our public buildings are named below:

Assay Office on Wall street, just east of Nassau, is the oldest building on the street, having been built for the United States Branch Bank, in 1823. Here gold and silver are brought in the crude state, and assayed, refined, and cast into bars, to be made into coin elsewhere. As high as \$100,000,000 in bullion is sometimes assayed here in a year. Here may be seen \$50,000,000 or more, stacked up in shining gold bricks. Visitors are admitted between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and shown the various processes of assaying.

Castle Garden is at the extreme southern end of the city, in the Battery Park. It is open to visitors at 11 A. M. As it is the gateway of America to hundreds of thousands of immigrants, it has a deep interest for all citizens. Of the 10,000,000 foreigners who have landed in our country in the past century, the majority have passed through this portal. Entering the enclosure, we see the fine old brown-stone ramparts of Castle Clinton, with its walled-up embrasures. The National Government built this fortress in 1807, and gave it to the city in 1823; and here were held the great popular receptions to Andrew Jackson (1832), President Tyler (1843), and Lafayette (1824). In later days it became a fashionable opera house, where the grand voices of Sontag, Mario, Parodi and Jenny Lind were heard. In 1855 the immigrant depot was established here, for the reception of incomers from Europe, who find here their friends or letters, reliable boarding-house-keepers, railroad tickets for the West, physicians for the sick, cheap, plain food, protection and shelter. It is a most interesting sight when a steamship load of Italian or German immigrants are debarked here, with their strange baggage and appurtenances.

City Hall, in the City Hall Park, was erected in 1803, in what was then the outskirts of the city. It is of white marble, built in the Italian style; the back being of brown stone, as the authorities, eighty years ago, fancied that the town would never grow beyond it. The governor's room contains the desk on which Washington wrote his first message to Congress, the chair in which he was inaugurated, many historical portraits, and other objects of interest. A movement is now under way to build a new City Hall.

County Court House is on Chambers street, near Broadway. It is a white marble building, in the Corinthian style, chiefly interesting as being the most costly building of its size ever erected. It was built in 1869-70, during the reign of William M. Tweed, the leader of the New York "ring," when the city debt increased nearly \$50,000,000. Most of this amount was alleged to have been expended on this building. But the lion's share of it came back in the form of "rebates" and "commissions" to the guileless William and his associates. He afterwards died at Blackwell's Island. The Court House stands in the City Hall Park.

Custom House, on Wall street, at the corner of William street, is a large and sombre pile of Quincy granite. The portico is supported by eighteen granite columns thirty-eight feet high and four and a half feet in diameter, cut in one piece. The rotunda is a beautiful and lofty round hall, surrounded by pilasters of variegated marble. The Custom House cost \$1,800,000.

High Bridge, by which the Croton Aqueduct is carried across the Harlem River, at 175th street, in cast-iron pipes $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size, is a very picturesque and noble stone structure of thirteen arches, over 100 feet above the river, and 1400 feet long. There is a footpath over the bridge, and a lofty stand-pipe at one end.

Jefferson-Market Court and Prison is a picturesquely irregular pile at the corner of Sixth avenue and Tenth street, of brick and sandstone, in Lombardo-Gothic architecture. At one corner is a fine round tower, of graceful and effective proportions.

Ludlow Street Jail, near Essex Market and Grand street, is a massive big structure for debtors, United States prisoners, and derelict militiamen. Among its guests have been Tweed, Connolly, Fish, Ward, and other notorious politicians and financiers of New York.

Navy Yard.—Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn. (Cross Fulton Ferry, and take horse-cars.) The principal naval station of the country. The yard contains an enormous stone dry-dock (built at a cost of \$2,000,000), a museum, a library, and a number of venerable vessels-of-war of an obsolete and now wholly useless type. The great Marine Barracks and Marine Hospital are worthy of notice; and also the parks of artillery, including many trophy-guns, captured in battle, from Mexican and other foes. In the British prison-ships moored in Wallabout Bay, 11,500 Americans died during the Revolutionary war. They are buried near by.

Post-office, at the junction of Broadway and Park Row, is an immense triangular building of Dix Island (Maine) granite, which cost nearly \$7,000,000, and was finished in 1875. Over 600,000,000 letters, newspapers, etc., are handled here annually. The office yields a profit, annually, of nearly \$3,000,000, and is the largest in the United States.

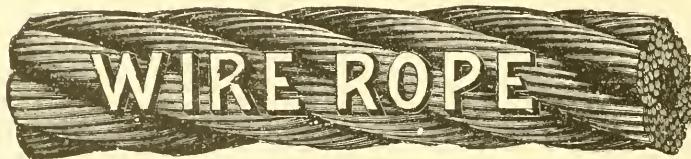
Register's Office, just east of the City Hall, was the British provost prison during the Revolutionary war, where many patriots were confined.

State Arsenal is a gray stone building with turrets, at Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, the headquarters of the State Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, and a militia brigade.

Sub-Treasury, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, a noble Doric building of white granite, covers the spot where Washington was inaugurated President. Here the City Hall was built in 1700, with the cage, whipping-post, pillory and stocks in front. The first United States Congress under the Constitution met here, when it was named Federal Hall; and for some years it was the State Capitol. The present building was erected and long used for the Custom House. On its roof four pieces of light artillery are kept, and riflemen guard the premises at night. It contains vaults for the storage of gold and silver coin, notes, etc. On the granite steps in front stands a colossal bronze statue of Washington, by J. Q. A. Ward. The pedestal contains the stone on which Washington stood when he took the oath of office. There is an impressive classic portico facing Broad street.

Tombs, the popular name given to the city prison, occupies the block bounded by Centre, Elm, Leonard and Franklin streets, and is a large and gloomy granite building in the pure Egyptian style. The hanging of criminals takes place here. Visitors are admitted on application at the office of the Commissioners of Charity and Corrections, corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street. Sometimes more than 500 prisoners are incarcerated within these frowning walls—murderers, incendiaries, burglars, thieves, and all their horrid crew. The murderers' cells are of especial strength. The building dates from 1838, and holds prisoners awaiting trial, and convicts waiting to be executed, or sent to the State prison. The Special Sessions and Tombs Police Court are held here. On this site in ancient times rippled the blue waters of a pretty lake, around which the Indians built their wigwams. The Dutch found their mounds of shells here, and named the place Kalk-Hook, or Lime-shell Point, which degenerated into "The Collect." It was near the pond on this site, in the year 1626, that three of Minuit's farm hands murdered a Weckquaesgeek Indian, who was bringing his furs down to sell. His young nephew escaped, and afterwards led the Indians in disastrous and vengeful forays on the colony. Knox's American infantry marched in to the Fresh-water Pond, and sat here in the long grass, while the British army was embarking from New York, in 1783. Here, in 1796, occurred the first trial of a steamboat with a screw propeller, John Fitch's invention.

John A. Roebling's Sons Co.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 IRON, STEEL AND COPPER



FOR MINES, INCLINES, ELEVATORS, &c.

Galvanized Rope for Guys and Ship Rigging.

BRIDGE CABLES. HAWSER ROPES.

ROPES FOR STREET CABLE ROADS.

ALSO

WIRE

PLAIN AND BARBED FENCE WIRE; TELEGRAPH WIRE; SPRING WIRE AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF WIRE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE, MAGNET WIRE AND COVERED ELECTRIC WIRES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WIRE CLOTH.

WIRE NETTING.

FIRE-PROOF WIRE LATHING.

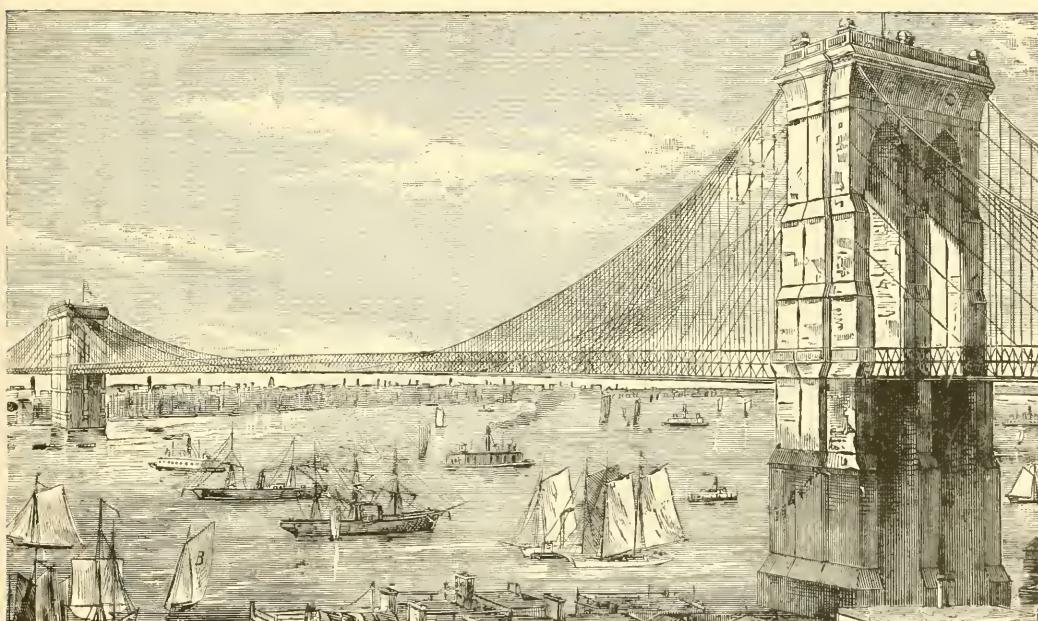
JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS CO..

NEW YORK OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 117 AND 119 LIBERTY ST.

H. L. SHIPPY, SECRETARY.

The Great East River Bridge.—This is one of the most magnificent and enduring structures the world has ever known; it may in fact be said to be the very acme of perfection in bridge building, for even in its smallest detail, is observable—to the eye of the expert—the most striking evidence of the master-mind that conceived and created it, and this is but a scant eulogy to bestow upon Mr. John A. Roebling, the original designer, who died from injuries received in the commencement of the work, or on Col. W. A. Roebling, its chief engineer and constructor; who, during all the years devoted to its construction, and through all the trials and vicissitudes incident to the completion of so stupendous an undertaking, was indefatigable in the prosecution of his labors, sparing himself neither work nor pain, but watching its gradual growth with that keen interest that a parent feels for its offspring. In fact, so wedded was he to his undertaking, and so constant and unremitting in his personal attendance to every detail, that his health finally became impaired thereby, and when, after thirteen years of labor and anxiety, this giant project became, by its completion, an established fact, Mr. Roebling gracefully retired from his labors with the remark “I am satisfied.”

Upon the resignation of Mr. Roebling, about ten days previous to the public opening of the bridge,



Mr. C. C. Martin was appointed chief engineer and superintendent, which position he still retains, discharging his onerous duties with marked ability, having earned alike the commendation of the trustees and the gratitude of the traveling public.

The construction of the bridge was commenced on January 3, 1870. The first wire was run across from tower to tower, on May 29, 1877, and the structure thrown open to public travel on May 25, 1883. Thus it will be seen that the time consumed in building this giant bridge was over thirteen years, and the total cost was fifteen millions of dollars.

The total length of the bridge is 5989 feet; its width is eighty-five feet; the length of the river span is 1595½ feet, while the length of each land span is 930 feet, and the New York and Brooklyn “approaches” 1362½ feet and 971 feet respectively. The clear height of the bridge, in the centre of the river span above high water mark, is 135 feet, and total height of the towers above high water is 272 feet.

The official report shows that during the year ending December, 1888, the number of passengers who passed over the bridge were 33,116,816. The bridge is equipped with an efficient police force, comprising one captain, one sergeant, three roundsmen and ninety policemen.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

A FEW years ago, if a man wished to become a hermit, he would take an office on the fourth or fifth story of a building. No one would ascend to such dizzy heights, save an occasional daring book agent, who, when he got there, would be too short of breath to explain his mission, or offer more than the feeblest opposition to his ejection. The introduction of the passenger elevator has revolutionized this, and led to the construction of immensely lofty buildings for business purposes. Now the greater the altitude, the more desirable the accommodation. An office upon the tenth or twelfth story of one of these buildings is light, cool, airy and quiet, and as easy of access as if nearer the ground.



EQUITABLE BUILDING.

Equitable Building, on Broadway, between Cedar and Pine streets, was finished in 1887, and is a marvelous structure of Quincy granite, solid and fireproof as a rock, and with four imposing facades, abounding in pillars and carvings. The high-arched Broadway entrance, twenty-two feet wide, leads to the finest court-yard in America, 100 by 44 feet in area, with a tessellated pavement, from which rise lines of rose-colored marble columns with onyx capitals, upholding an entablature of polished red granite, above which is a finely arched roof of stained glass and polished marble. The building fronts for 167½ feet on Broadway and cost \$5,000,000. The building is open to visitors from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

United Bank Building, at Broadway and Wall street, the "Fort Sherman" of the financiers, contains the offices once occupied by General Grant. Here Ferdinand Ward concocted his vast and historic swindles.

Washington Building, on Broadway, Battery Place and Greenwich street, belongs to the great financier, Cyrus W. Field. It is twelve stories high, and the great observatory-tower reaches an altitude of 235 feet from the pavement. The top of the flagstaff is higher than Trinity spire or the Liberty statue. The view from the tower is the finest in the city—one of the finest in the world.



HOME OFFICE, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Mutual Life Building. One of the handsomest buildings, of those raised by our wealthy corporations, is that of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the block fronting on Nassau, Liberty and Cedar streets, formerly occupied by the old post office or Middle Dutch Church. The style is a modification of the Italian Renaissance. The stories are grouped so as to form three grand divisions, and the facade is divided into a recessed center, flanked by pavilions, on Cedar and Liberty streets. The first stories are built of solid Maine granite, the upper of Indiana limestone. The portico, two stories high, is an impressive feature. The capitals of the polished granite columns and piers are beautifully carved in white marble, the capitals on the second story displaying finely executed heads of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, from original designs by celebrated sculptors. The work throughout is most substantial, and does not contain a particle of wood. The interior hall is of white marble and white marble wainscoting surrounds the large rooms. Visitors in the city should not fail to visit this handsome building. It is open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Mills Building, on Broad street, is a vast structure, forming three sides of a court-yard. It cost \$2,700,000.

Standard Oil Company's Building, on Broadway, is the largest marble structure in New York. Here is the office of William Rockefeller.

Drexel Building, at Broad and Wall streets, is of white marble, in Renaissance architecture, and cost \$700,000.

Aldrich Court, on Broadway, opposite Exchange place, is another lofty palace of trade. It was finished in 1887, and contains 300 offices, lighted at night by 2600 Edison incandescent lights, and reached by four Otis elevators. It is built around a court-yard, 50 by 70 feet.

Manhattan Bank Building, on Wall street, near Broad street, is of polished gray granite, and is one of the finest structures in the city. It was finished in 1885, and is occupied by banks, lawyers, etc.

Trinity Building, adjoining Trinity church-yard, and extending through from Broadway to Church street. It is about 50 feet wide by 250 feet long, five stories in height, and is divided into suites of offices occupied by coal companies, real estate brokers, lawyers and others. The offices are of every size, and its occupants would suffice to populate a good sized town. On the basement floor is a large public auction salesroom, where real estate and coal are the principal things offered. The building belongs to the Trinity Church corporation. The windows in each room open either on a street or on the churchyard, so that there is an abundance of light and air; otherwise it lacks the convenience of the structures erected more recently for the same uses.

Boreel Building, on Broadway, directly opposite the Equitable building, is an immense brick structure, filled with offices, largely of famous and powerful insurance companies.

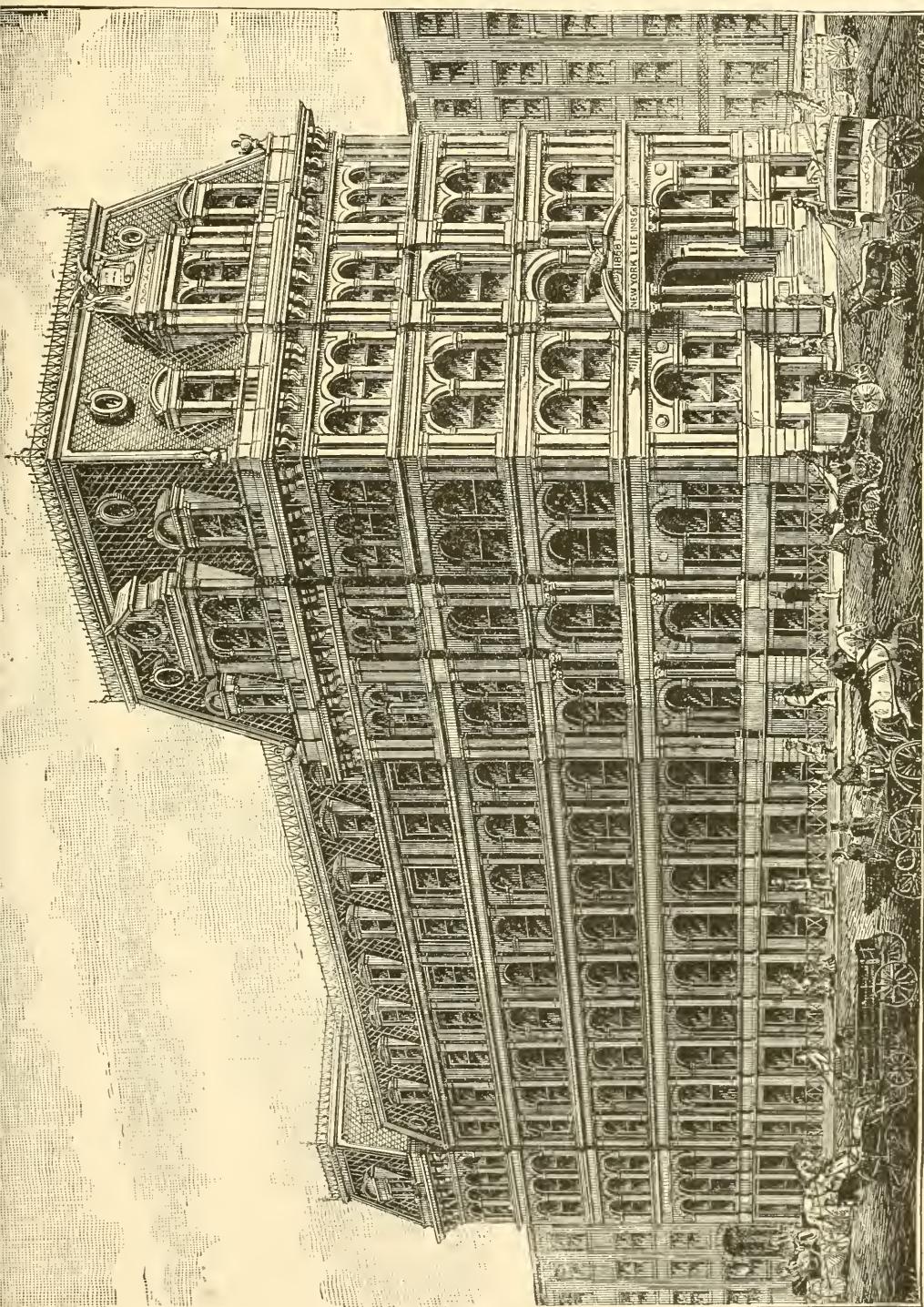
Western Union Telegraph Building, at Dey street and Broadway, is of brick granite and marble, eight stories high, with a tall tower.

Temple Court is a huge building 160 feet high, erected at a cost of \$1,200,000, and belonging to Eugene Kelly. This is one of an amazing group of buildings at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets.

Potter Building, on the opposite corner, with fronts on Park row, Nassau and Beekman streets, is of iron and brick, 185 feet high, and cost \$2,500,000. One of the features of this handsome structure is the substantial and enduring Granolithic sidewalks on Park row, Beekman and Nassau streets, laid by the Matt. Taylor Granolithic Paving Company.

Morse Building, Nassau and Beekman streets, ten stories (165 feet) high, is of red and black brick, and belongs to the son and nephew of Professor S. F. B. Morse. It is fireproof and massive.

Stewart Building, at Broadway and Chambers street, of white marble, occupies the site of the ancient negro burying ground, and afterward of Washington Hall. It was erected for A. T. Stewart, and used by him for many years for his wholesale dry-goods establishment. It is now one of the largest and most convenient office buildings in the city.



Home Office, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., Broadway, cor. Leonard Street.

MATT. TAYLOR PAVING CO.

15 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

Granolithic, Asphalt and Artificial Stone

PAVEMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMPORTERS OF CRUDE AND REFINED TRINIDAD ASPHALT.

Telephone "206 Pearl."



P. O. Box 2542.

The Perfection of Accident Insurance

ATTAINED BY THE

Guaranty Mutual Accident Assoc'n.

GEO. H. FITZWILSON, Pres.

HENRY LEEDS, JR., Secretary.

GEO SMALLWOOD, Treasurer.

165 and 167 Broadway, New York.

OVER 16,500 CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

"GUARANTY" FEATURES.

A Clean Record.

Economical Management.

No Annual Dues.

Limited Expenses.

Assessment at Regular Intervals.

Benefits Graded in Proportion to Hazard of Occupation.

Certificates Non-Forfeitable.

Equitable Adjustment and Prompt Payment of Claims.

MEMBERSHIP FEE.—Payable but once.

ASSESSMENTS.

Full Member.....\$5.00 | Half Member.....\$3.00

Full Member.....\$3.00 | Half Member.....\$1.50

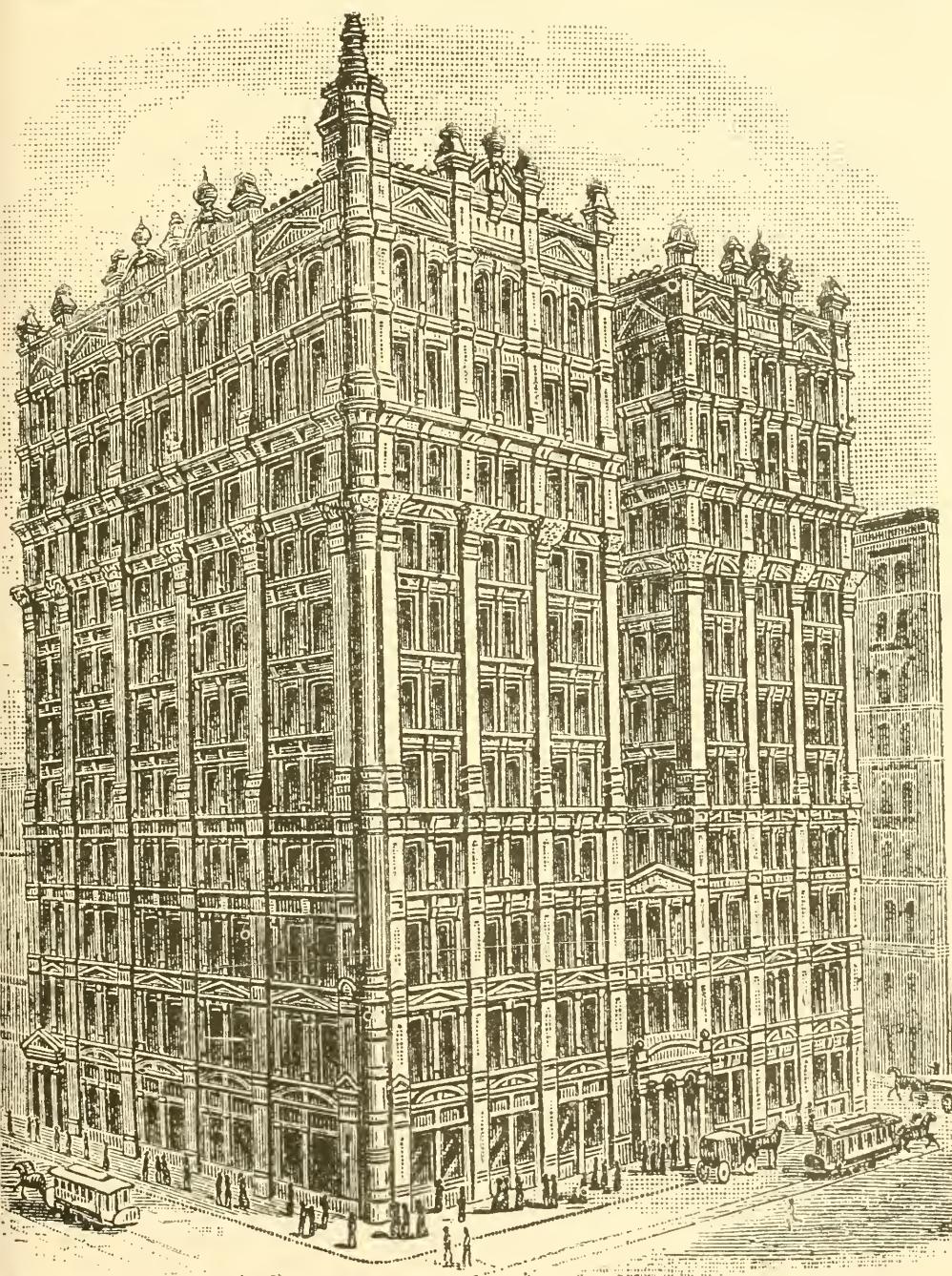
About \$12.00 a year, payable in quarterly instalments will secure the following benefits, in the *preferred* class:

Death from Accident.....	\$5,000	Loss of One Foot.....	\$2,500
Loss of Hand and Foot.....	5,000	" Both Eyes.....	2,500
" Both Hands.....	5,000	" One Eye.....	750
" Both Feet.....	5,000	Permanent Total Disability.....	2,500
" One Hand.....	2,500	Weekly Indemnity not to exceed 52 weeks.....	25

* NO · VALID · CLAIM · UNPAID.*

The subject of Accident Insurance is commanding wide-spread attention. It is now deemed as necessary for men to insure against accidents to themselves, as it is to insure their property against fire.

LIBERAL TERMS TO ACTIVE AGENTS.



POTTER BUILDING, Park Row and Beekman Street.

New York Life Building. At numbers 346 and 348 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, stands the massive building of the New York Life Insurance Company. It is of white marble and of the Ionic order of architecture, the design having been suggested by the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. The site is an historic one, having long been occupied by the New York Society Library, and the New York Atheneum, and later by the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. The present building was erected by the company in 1868-9, and has a frontage on Broadway of 62 feet. The lot is 197 feet deep, with Leonard street on one side and Catharine Lane on the other. The company's offices, which formerly occupied only a part of the main floor, now require the better part of four floors. The company began business in 1845, and has now over \$93,000,000 in assets and about \$420,000,000 of insurance in force.

Liverpool and London and Globe Building. Just out of Wall street, at 45, 47 and 49 William street, stands the large office building of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. The frontage on William street is 68 feet and the building, by an L, presents a north front of 38 feet on Pine street, at Nos. 41 and 43. The ground area of the entire building is about 6400 square feet. Besides large space retained on the first floor for the accommodation of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, which embraces a large office, no less than 62 feet by 59 feet, with a height of 25 feet (probably the largest business room of any institution in the United States), the balance of the building is occupied by tenants of high prominence, including the legal firms of Bangs, Stetson, Tracey & McVeagh, the firm of which ex-President Cleveland is now a member; Hill, Wig & Shondy, and Sherman and Sterling. The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company commenced business in the United States in 1848, erected a building at 45 William street in 1864 and in 1879 acquired such additional property adjoining as enabled it to erect the building now briefly described.

Among the other important commercial buildings in the city, we may mention the following:

ASTOR BUILDING, 10 Wall street.

BENEDICT BUILDING, 171 Broadway.

BENNETT BUILDING, Nassau and Fulton streets.

BRYANT BUILDING, 55 Liberty street.

DUNCAN BUILDING, 11 Pine street.

EVENING POST BUILDING, Broadway and Fulton street.

EXCHANGE COURT, Broadway and Exchange place.

KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING, 2 West Fourteenth street.

MORTIMER BUILDING, Wall and New streets.

ORIENT BUILDING, 43 Wall street.

PARMLY BUILDING, 165 Broadway.

SCHERMERHORN BUILDING, 96 Broadway.

TELEPHONE BUILDING, 16 Cortlandt street.

TRIBUNE BUILDING, Park row and Nassau street.

VANDERBILT BUILDING, 132 Nassau street.

WELLES BUILDING, 18 Broadway.

Apartment Houses, or French Flats.

WIthin the last few years apartment houses have multiplied to a remarkable extent in this city, and this mode of living seems destined to become as common in New York as it is in Paris and Vienna. Some of the largest and finest structures in the city are the apartment houses or "flats." Each apartment is complete in itself, containing all the rooms requisite for house-keeping. The rent of an apartment of the better class ranges from \$1000 to \$7000 a year, according to size and location. The buildings are provided with elevators, hall-boys, electric lights, and in many cases are fireproof. The expensive apartments are elegantly fitted up with hard woods and inlaid floors, frescos, etc., and contain from seven to twenty-five rooms each. One of the differences between "flats" and "apartment houses" is that the former have kitchens, equipped for housekeeping, while the latter have restaurants where the occupants get their meals. The following are among the largest :

Central Park Apartment Houses, on 59th street, near Seventh avenue, form the largest flat-hotel in the world, including several huge fireproof buildings—the Madrid, Cordova, Granada, Lisbon—comprehended in one plan, and magnificent in all their appointments. The whole structure is best known as the "Navarro Flats," and is said to have cost upwards of \$7,000,000.

Dakota, at Eighth avenue and 72d street, is another vast and costly structure, 155 feet high, and gorgeous in all its details. It is called the finest in New York. The rent of an apartment runs as high as \$7000 a year. It was built by Clark, of Singer Sewing Machine fame.

Osborne, at the corner of Seventh avenue and 57th street, is eleven stories (171 feet) high, of rock-faced Connecticut brown-stone, fireproof, with floors and roof of iron, brick and concrete, all rooms finished in mahogany or ash, electric lights, steam-heat, Tiffany stained glass, etc. The main entrance is said to be the finest in New York, with heavy oaken doors, rare marbles, mosaic, frescos and stained glass, furnished by the La Farge Decorative Art Company.

Besides those already mentioned, the most noteworthy ones are :

<i>THE STRATHMORE</i> , Broadway and 52d st.	<i>THE HEATHWOOD</i> , 345 West 58th street.
<i>THE SARATOGA</i> , Broadway and 52d street.	<i>THE GARFIELD</i> , 336 West 56th street.
<i>THE NEWPORT</i> , 200 West 52d street.	<i>THE ST. ALBANS</i> , 349 West 58th street.
<i>THE GRENOBLE</i> , 57th street and Seventh ave.	<i>THE PALISADE</i> , 325 West 56th street.
<i>THE CHELSEA HOME CLUB</i> , West 23d street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.	<i>THE ASHLAND</i> , 53d street and Lexington ave.
<i>THE DELMONICO</i> , 79th st., near Second ave.	<i>THE HETHERINGTON</i> , Fourth avenue and 63d street.
<i>THE HOFFMAN ARMS</i> , Madison av. & 59th st.	<i>THE LONSDALE</i> , Fourth avenue, near 62d st.
<i>THE BERKELEY</i> , 20 Fifth avenue.	<i>THE WASHINGTON</i> , Seventh avenue, between 121st and 122d streets.
<i>THE RANDOLPH</i> , 12 West 18th street.	<i>THE BEVERLEY</i> , Sixth avenue and 125th st.
<i>THE ROCKLAND</i> , 140 West 16th street.	<i>THE EISLENBEN</i> , Sixth avenue and 125th st.
<i>ST. AUGUSTINE</i> , 264 West 67th street.	

The stranger in New York, whether he come from the East or West or the North or South, is always most impressed by the high buildings that are to be seen in every section of the city. While the stranger is astonished at these great metropolitan structures, it seldom occurs to him that they would never have been erected had it not been for the introduction of passenger elevators, or, as they have been called, "Perpendicular Railways," by means of which the uppermost parts of buildings of eight, ten, twelve and even fourteen stories in height are made to-day more accessible and desirable, and even preferable to the lower parts of ordinary buildings of ten years ago. The elegance and speed of the majority of New York elevators are noteworthy, and as the results of many improvements their safety now is unquestioned.

Elevators were at first used chiefly by leading hotels, but they are now used not only in all hotels but in thousands of public and commercial buildings, and also in thousands of the large and palatial residences in the newer parts of the city. There are several firms which have been foremost in the manufacture of the finer grades of elevators, and one of the best known is the firm of Otis Brothers & Co., whose offices are in the Potter building, 38 Park row. Those who may be interested in elevators and their construction will find it to their advantage to correspond with Messrs. Otis Brothers & Co.

**INSURE YOUR LIFE
AS YOU
INSURE YOUR PROPERTY**

Each year by itself, but with the right to continue the insurance as long as you live, by payments adjusted to cover the cost during the term paid for only. Renewable Term Insurance as furnished by the

***PROVIDENT SAVINGS*
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**

120 BROADWAY, (EQUITABLE BUILDING) NEW YORK,

Is the Safest, the Cheapest, and the Fairest Contract Attainable.

Among all the life insurance companies the PROVIDENT SAVINGS shows the largest ratio of assets to liabilities and the smallest ratio of payments for death claims and expenses. The maximum of security and the minimum of cost.

Postmasters may easily add to their Incomes by acting as Agents.

WM. E. STEVENS, Secretary.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, President.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

THOS. A. IRELAND, PRESIDENT.

CHAS. L. TOMPKINS, SEC'Y AND GEN'L MANAGER.

ARTHUR M. SANDERS, TREAS. AND COUNSEL

GEO. E. GLINES, VICE-PRESIDENT.

R. PITCHER WOODWARD, ASS'T SECRETARY.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, M. D., SURGEON.

**AMERICAN
Accident Indemnity Association
—OF—
NEW YORK.**

Important New Features; Lowest Terms.

Synopsis of Our New Policy and Our New "Identification Card" furnished free upon application.

APPLY AT HOME OFFICE, OR ADDRESS,

P. O. BOX 974, N. Y.

CHAS. L. TOMPKINS, Sec'y and Gen'l Manager.

Office, 91, 92, 93 and 94 Temple Court, N. Y.

Life Insurance Companies in New York City.

NAME AND LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	Assets, Jan. 1, 1889.	Surplus over all Liabilities.	Total Amount of Insurance in Force.
Mutual, Nassau, Cedar and Liberty sts. Brooklyn, 51 Liberty street.....	Richard A. McCurdy.	\$ 126,082,153	\$ 7,940,063	\$ 482,125,184
Equitable Life Assur. Soc., 120 B'dway. Germania, 20 Nassau street.....	Wm. M. Cole.....	1,645,558	176,119	5,720,140
Home, 254 Broadway.....	Henry B. Hyde.....	95,042,923	20,794,715	549,216,126
Manhattan, 156 Broadway.....	Hugo Wesendonck..	13,961,199	1,188,521	49,921,750
Metropolitan, 32 Park place.....	George C. Ripley....	6,363,572	1,258,597	22,748,299
New York, 346 Broadway	Jas. M. McLean	11,543,049	1,306,705	43,504,413
Provident Savings, 120 Broadway.....	J. F. Knapp.....	6,287,781	924,915	180,600,919
United States, 261 Broadway.....	William H. Beers....	93,480,186	13,500,000	419,886,505
Washington, 21 Cortlandt street.....	Sheppard Homans...	592,127	396,084	51,012,286
	George H. Burford..	5,976,250	689,024	25,455,249
	W. A. Brewer	9,519,277	558,450	42,768,034

ASSESSMENT COMPANIES.

NAME AND LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	Assets, Jan. 1, 1889.	Insurance Written in 1888.	Total Amount of Insurance in Force.
Bank. & Merch. Alliance, 32 Thomas st Citizens Mut. L. Ins. Ass'n, 115 B'dway Equitable Reserve Fund Life Ass'n, 171 Broadway.....	N. Fobes.....	\$ 38,069	\$ 230,000	\$ 3,535,500
Family Fund Society, 280 Broadway....	Levi M. Bates	20,072	1,968,700	5,875,575
Home Benefit Ass'n, 137 Broadway....	Charles M. Hibbard.	68,646	221,000	3,561,000
Home Benefit Society, 161 Broadway....	George W. Willard..	120,422	257,000	3,212,000
Home Prov. S. F. Ass'n, 89 Liberty st.	William A. Camp ..	153,108	4,257,000	11,472,500
The Life Union, 234 Broadway.....	John F. H. King....	1,584	549,400	3,015,900
Mut. Ben. L. Ass'n of A., 280 B'dway.	Julian W. Merrill ..	22,823	362,000	1,120,000
Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, 38 Park row	T. S. Johnson	38,349	1,415,000	8,310,000
National Alliance, 5 Beekman street...	Edw. Henry Kent...	204,106	4,429,000	22,288,200
National Benefit Society, 187 Broadway	E. B. Harper.....	1,738,453	37,906,800	168,902,850
Protective L. A. Soc., 44 Broadway....	H. M. Munsell	91,012	5,153,500	13,540,500
Security Mut. Ben. Society, 233 B'dway	George Merrill....	83,443	1,906,700	8,176,700
United L. and A. Ins. Ass'n, 44 B'dway	Eberhard Faber....	8,403	116,750	69,250
Womens Mutual Ins. and A. Co. of A., 128 Broadway.....	R. Carman Combs...	2,818	2,568,000	11,024,000
	Peter Bowe.....	37,944	3,941,000	8,707,000
	Elizabeth B. Phelps.	25,175	2,223,120	3,207,590

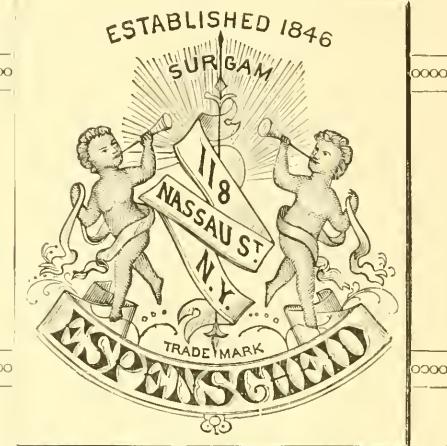
ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

Am. Accident Indemnity Ass'n of N. Y., 5 Beekman street..... (See advertisement on opposite page.)	Thos. A. Ireland....	4,077	\$ 7,869,000	\$ 5,245,000
Guar. Mut. Acc. Ass'n, 165 Broadway .	G. H. Fitzwilson....	3,625	14,340,500	13,894,500
Mercantile Mut. Acc. Soc., 137 B'dway	Wm. H. Peckham..	3,047	4,148,000	3,006,000
National Accident Society, 280 B'dway.	J. L. Barton.....	1,997	12,742,250	9,260,250
Preferred Mu. A. Ass'n, 257 B'dway?..	H. L. Coe	73,450	41,060,000	56,420,000
Provident Fund Society, 280 B'dway... Traders & Trav. Acc. Co., 287 B'dway.	A. N. Lockwood....	3,043	26,022,925	19,376,375
U. S. Mut. Acc. Ass'n, 320 Broadway..	S. S. Pierson.....	30,632	8,005,000	10,135,000
	Charles B. Peet.....	91,500	151,192,250	231,931,250

A Guarantee of Style and Quality.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY,
60 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.



ESPENSCHIED'S HATS.

SALESROOMS:
118 NASSAU STREET, - - - NEW YORK.
N. B.--EXCLUSIVE STYLES FOR YOUNG MEN.

THE
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OR
MANCHESTER, = = ENGLAND,
40 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

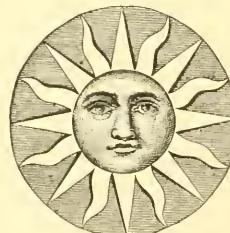
ASSETS,	- -	1ST JANUARY, 1889,	- -	\$1,706,412.18
LIABILITIES,	- -	" "	- -	\$1,025,457.10
SURPLUS,	- -	" "	- -	\$680,955.08

TRUSTEES IN U. S.

DONALD MACKAY.....Of Vermilye & Co., Bankers.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS.....Of Bliss, Fabyan & Co.
H. J. FAIRCHILD.....Of H. B. Claflin & Co

EDWARD LITCHFIELD.....United States Manager
GEORGE PRITCHARD.....Sub-Manager.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,



ESTABLISHED A. D. 1710.

STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES BRANCH, 31st DECEMBER, 1888.

ASSETS,	- -	\$1,926,203.14.
LIABILITIES,	- -	\$1,034,532.93.
SURPLUS,	- -	\$891,670.21.

TRUSTEES IN UNITED STATES.

GEO. D. MORGAN, Chairman.
H. M. ALEXANDER. Col. J. J. McCook.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, Secretary Agency Department.
J. J. PURCELL, - - - Secretary Local Department.
J. J. GUILE, Manager.

Fire Insurance Companies in New York City.

NAME AND LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	Capital.	Assets, January 1, 1889.	Surplus Over All Liabilities.
Alliance, 34 Nassau street.....	James Yerencane.....	\$200,000	\$400,037	\$58,459
American, 146 Broadway.....	David Adee.....	400,000	1,308,514	548,338
Broadway, 158 Broadway.....	E. B. Magnus.....	200,000	448,112	218,736
Citizens, 156 Broadway.....	Edward A. Walton.....	300,000	1,126,197	293,639
City, 111 Broadway.....	S. Townsend.....	210,000	403,647	159,619
Commonwealth, 33 Nassau street.....	M. M. Belding.....	500,000	713,534	97,122
Continental, 102 Broadway.....	F. C. Moore.....	1,000,000	5,028,345	1,226,692
Eagle, 71 Wall street.....	A. J. Clinton.....	300,000	1,091,423	680,572
Empire City, 166 Broadway.....	Lindley Murray, Jr.....	200,000	316,821	80,497
Exchange, 41 Pine street.....	R. C. Combes.....	200,010	480,149	100,543
Farragut, 346 Broadway.....	John E. Leffingwell.....	200,000	400,673	79,190
Fire Association, 155 Broadway.....	P. B. Armstrong.....	300,000	543,869	76,012
Firemen's, 153 Broadway.....	John F. Halsted.....	204,000	279,975	42,673
German-American, 115 Broadway.....	E. Oelbermann.....	1,000,000	5,388,533	2,243,986
Germania, 179 Broadway.....	R. Garrigue.....	1,000,000	2,808,719	726,445
Globe, 161 Broadway.....	A. A. Reeves.....	200,000	355,003	100,027
Greenwich, 161 Broadway.....	S. C. Harriot.....	200,000	1,405,811	415,742
Guardian, 153 Broadway.....	W. K. Paye.....	200,000	266,609	38,391
Hamilton, 155 Broadway.....	D. D. Whitney.....	150,000	283,317	73,594
Hanover, 40 Nassau street.....	B. S. Walcott.....	1,000,000	2,503,382	462,554
Home, 119 Broadway.....	Daniel A. Heald.....	3,000,000	8,961,657	1,502,462
Jefferson, 111 Broadway.....	Samuel E. Belcher.....	200,010	502,483	244,408
Kings County, 139 Broadway.....	W. E. Herwill.....	150,000	371,623	167,451
Knickerbocker, 64 Wall street.....	E. W. Albro.....	210,000	344,098	94,397
Liberty, 120 Broadway.....	George A. Morrison.....	1,000,000	1,379,956	115,408
Manuf'rs and Builders, 152 Broadway.....	Edward V. Loew.....	200,000	477,700	119,789
Mutual, 155 Broadway.....	P. B. Armstrong.....	260,215	1,493,179	683,420
Nassau, 173 Broadway.....	William T. Lane.....	200,000	424,809	178,262
National, 35 Pine street.....	Henry T. Drowne.....	200,000	411,937	71,880
New York, 72 Wall street.....	Daniel Underhill.....	200,000	365,403	56,212
New York Bowery, 124 Bowery.....	John A. Delanoy.....	300,000	770,576	119,069
New York Equitable, 58 Wall street.....	John Miller.....	210,000	540,454	296,873
Niagara, 135 Broadway.....	Peter Notman.....	500,000	2,360,135	379,540
Pacific, 470 Broadway.....	F. T. Stinson.....	200,000	735,970	340,070
People's, 393 Canal street.....	Fred. V. Price.....	200,000	342,728	39,192
Peter Cooper, Third avenue and 9th st.	W. H. Riblet.....	150,000	378,536	212,336
Phenix, 105 Broadway.....	George P. Sheldon.....	1,000,000	4,524,597	193,928
Rutgers, 180 Chatham Square.....	Edward B. Fellows.....	200,000	419,140	156,915
Standard, 52 Wall street.....	Wm. M. St. John.....	200,000	380,798	130,236
Stuyvesant, 157 Broadway.....	George B. Rhoads.....	200,000	300,452	53,186
United States, 170 Broadway.....	W. W. Underhill.....	250,000	666,178	263,902
Westchester, 27 Pine street.....	George R. Crawford.....	300,000	1,407,452	314,859
Williamsburgh City, 150 Broadway....	Edmund Driggs.....	250,000	1,365,541	611,004

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

NAME AND LOCATION.	MANAGER.	Assets in the U. S., Jan. 1, 1889.	Total Liabilities.	Surplus Over All Liabilities.
Commercial Union (Lon.), 48 Pine st.	A. Pell & C. Sewell.....	\$2,807,874	\$1,860,353	\$938,521
Guardian (London), 50 Pine street....	H. E. Bowers.....	1,492,214	679,609	812,605
Lancashire (Manchester), 40 Pine st....	E. Litchfield.....	1,706,412	1,025,457	680,955
Liv. & Lon. & Globe (Liv.), 45 William	Henry W. Eaton.....	6,963,812	3,963,285	3,000,527
Lon. & Lancashire (Liv.), 38 Nassau st.	Jeffrey Beavan.....	2,019,601	1,190,064	828,729
N. British & Mer. (Lon.), 54 William st.	S. P. Blagden.....	3,472,614	1,615,269	1,857,345
Northern (London), 38 Pine street....	Henry H. Hall.....	1,496,473	817,213	679,260
Norwich Union (Norwich), 67 Wall st.	J. Montgomery Hare.....	1,411,445	815,382	596,063
Phoenix (London), 67 Wall street....	A. D. Irving.....	1,858,874	1,325,799	533,075
Queen (Liverpool), 60 Wall street....	James A. Macdonald.....	2,133,801	1,288,363	845,438
Royal (Liverpool), 50 Wall street....	E. F. Beddall.....	5,233,604	3,028,691	2,205,003
Sun Fire Office (London) 34 Nassau st.	J. J. Guile.....	1,926,203	1,034,533	891,670
United Fire Re-In. (Manch.), 38 Nassau	William Wood.....	1,058,390	716,160	342,236

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NATIONAL BANKS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	CAPITAL.
American Exchange.....	128 Broadway	George S. Coe.....	\$5,000,000
Bank of Commerce.....	27 Nassau street.....	Richard King.....	5,000,000
Bank of New York.....	48 Wall street.....	Charles M. Fry.....	2,000,000
Bank of the Republic.....	2 Wall street.....	John J. Knox	1,500,000
Broadway National	237 Broadway.....	Francis A. Palmer	1,000,000
Butchers' and Drovers'.....	124 Bowery.....	Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff	300,000
Central National.....	320 Broadway.....	W. L. Strong.....	2,000,000
Chase National.....	15 Nassau street.....	H. W. Cannon.....	500,000
Chatham National	196 Broadway	George M. Hard.....	450,000
Chemical National.....	270 Broadway.....	George G. Williams.....	300,000
Citizens' National.....	401 Broadway.....	W. H. Oakley	600,000
City National.....	52 Wall street.....	Percy R. Pyne	1,000,000
Commercial National.....	78 Wall street.....	Orson Adams.....	300,000
Continental National.....	7 Nassau street.....	Edmund D. Randolph	1,000,000
East River National.....	682 Broadway.....	Charles Jenkins.....	250,000
Fifth National.....	300 Third avenue.....	Richard Kelley	150,000
First National.....	94 Broadway.....	George F. Baker.....	500,000
Fourth National.....	14 Nassau street.....	J. Edward Simmons	3,200,000
Fulton National.....	37 Fulton street	W. Irving Clark	300,000
Gallatin National.....	36 Wall street.....	Frederick D. Tappan	1,000,000
Garfield National	378 Sixth avenue	A. C. Cheney.....	200,000
Hanover National	13 Nassau street.....	James T. Woodward	1,000,000
Importers and Traders.....	247 Broadway.....	E. H. Perkins, Jr.....	1,500,000
Irving National.....	287 Greenwich street.....	John L. Jewett	500,000
Leather Manufacturers	29 Wall street.....	John T. Willets	600,000
Lincoln National	32 East Forty-second street	Thomas L. James	300,000
Market National.....	286 Pearl street.....	Robert Bayles	500,000
Mechanics National.....	33 Wall street.....	H. E. Garth	2,000,000
Mercantile National.....	191 Broadway.....	W. P. St. John	1,000,000
Merchants National	42 Wall street	Jacob D. Vermilye	2,000,000
Merchants Exchange.....	257 Broadway.....	V. C. Lounsbury	600,000
National Bank of Deposit.....	55 Liberty street	Lewis E. Ransom	300,000
New York County.....	79 Eighth avenue.....	Francis L. Leland	200,000
New York National Exchange.....	138 Chambers street.....	Daniel B. Halstead	300,000
Ninth National.....	409 Broadway.....	John T. Hill	750,000
Park National.....	216 Broadway.....	V. Mumford Moore	2,000,000
Phenix National.....	45 Wall street.....	Eugene Dutilh	1,000,000
Seaboard National.....	18 Broadway.....	W. A. Pullman	500,000
Second National.....	190 Fifth avenue	George Montague	300,000
Seventh Ward.....	154 Broadway.....	O. H. Schreiner	300,000
Shoe and Leather.....	271 Broadway.....	John M. Crane	500,000
Sixth National.....	1282 Broadway	Charles E. Leland	200,000
Third National.....	22 Nassau street.....	W. A. Booth	1,000,000
Tradesmen's National.....	291 Broadway.....	Nathaniel Niles	1,000,000
United States National.....	1 Broadway.....	Logan C. Murray	500,000
Western National.....	120 Broadway.....	C. N. Jordan	3,500,000

STATE BANKS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	CAPITAL.
Bank of America.....	54 William street.....	Edmund W. Corlies.....	\$3,000,000
Bank of Harlem.....	241 West 125th street.....	C. H. Pinkham, Jr.....	100,000
Bank of the Metropolis.....	17 Union Square.....	Robert Schell.....	300,000
Bank of New Amsterdam.....	Broadway and 40th street..	Thomas C. Acton.....	250,000
Bank of North America.....	44 Wall street.....	William Dowd.....	700,000
Bank of the State of New York.....	33 William street.....	R. L. Edwards.....	1,200,000
Bowery Bank.....	62 Bowery.....	Henry P. De Graaf.....	250,000
Clinton Bank.....	112 Hudson street.....	Douglass R. Satterlee.....	200,000
Columbia Bank.....	501 Fifth avenue.....	Joseph Fox.....	200,000
Corn Exchange Bank.....	13 William street.....	William A. Nash.....	1,000,000
East Side Bank.....	459 Grand street.....	Thomas R. Manners.....	100,000
Eleventh Ward Bank.....	147 Avenue D.....	Henry Steers.....	100,000
Empire State Bank.....	640 Broadway.....	James W. Conrow.....	250,000
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	531 Fifth avenue.....	A. S. Frissell.....	100,000
Fourteenth Street Bank.....	3 East 14th street.....	George F. Vail.....	100,000
Gansevoort Bank.....	Ninth avenue and 14th st..	T. C. Kimball.....	200,000
German-American Bank.....	50 Wall street.....	Henry Rocholl.....	750,000
German Exchange Bank.....	330 Bowery.....	M. J. Adrian.....	200,000
Germania Bank.....	215 Bowery.....	Marc. Eidlitz.....	200,000
Greenwich Bank.....	402 Hudson street.....	John S. McLean.....	200,000
Hamilton Bank.....	278 West 125th street.....	Lucien C. Warner.....	150,000
Home Bank.....	654 Eighth avenue.....	Edmund Stephenson.....	100,000
Hudson River Bank.....	Ninth avenue and 72d st..	William de Groot.....	200,000
Lenox Hill Bank.....	Third avenue and 72d st..	Charles A. Troup.....	100,000
Madison Square Bank.....	Fifth avenue and 25th st..	W. Wetmore Cryder.....	200,000
Manhattan Company Bank.....	40 Wall street.....	DeWitt C. Hays.....	2,050,000
Mechanics and Traders Bank.....	486 Broadway.....	M. Thalmessinger.....	200,000
Mount Morris Bank.....	133 East 125th street.....	Joseph M. DeVeaw.....	100,000
Murray Hill Bank.....	760 Third avenue.....	William A. Darling.....	100,000
Nassau Bank.....	137 Nassau street.....	Francis M. Harris.....	500,000
Nineteenth Ward Bank.....	57th street and Third ave..	Samuel H. Rathbone.....	100,000
Ninth Avenue Bank.....	922 Ninth avenue.....	William H. Bellamy.....	100,000
North River Bank	187 Greenwich street.....	E. E. Gedney.....	240,000
Oriental Bank.....	122 Bowery.....	C. W. Starkey.....	300,000
Pacific Bank.....	470 Broadway.....	Hart B. Brundrett.....	422,700
People's Bank.....	395 Canal street.....	Scott Foster.....	200,000
Produce Exchange Bank.....	8 Broadway.....	Forrest H. Parker.....	1,000,000
Riverside Bank.....	962 Eighth avenue.....	Floyd Clarkson.....	100,000
St. Nicholas Bank.....	120 Broadway.....	Arthur B. Graves.....	500,000
Twelfth Ward Bank.....	153 East 125th street.....	Edward P. Steers.....	200,000
Twenty-third Ward Bank.....	Third avenue and 146th st..	Thomas MacKellar.....	100,000
Union Bank.....	747 Fifth avenue.....	John W. Kilbreth.....	250,000
West Side Bank.....	481 Eighth avenue.....	John W. B. Dobler.....	200,000

STATUES.

THE objects which a stranger usually wants to see in New York first are the Statue of Liberty and the East River Bridge, the greatest works of their kind in the world. All of the noteworthy statues or other monuments in the public parks and squares of the city, including Central Park, are comprised in the following list:

STATUE OF LIBERTY "ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD" stands on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor. It is a majestic female figure made of copper, 151 feet 1 inch high, standing on a pedestal 154 feet 10 inches high. It was modeled by Bartholdi, a French sculptor, and was presented by the French people to the people of the United States. In the upraised right hand is a torch, lighted by electricity; and in the left hand is the Constitution. The copper is about one-fifth of an inch thick. The forefinger is 8 feet long and 5 feet in circumference. The finger-nail is 14 inches long and 10 wide. The eyes are 28 inches wide. The nose is nearly 4 feet long. The head is 14 feet high. The top of the figure is higher than the steeple of Trinity Church. The statue and pedestal cost \$1,000,000. Bedloe's Island may be reached by boats from the Battery, where a small steamboat starts every hour from the Barge Office, and makes the excursion in an hour. The fare for the round trip is twenty-five cents. Pleasant views are afforded of the inner harbor, the Narrows, Governor's Island and its forts, Staten Island, the Brooklyn Bridge and lower New York. The boat usually lies at the island wharf long enough for one to walk briskly up to the pedestal, and look off from its upper balustrade, gaining an enchanting view over the lower harbor and its environing cities. Or you can spend a full hour on the island, visiting also the fortifications and barracks of the United States Artillery, and return on the next boat. It is the largest bronze statue in the world, and can be clearly made out from the Battery and many distant points. It faces very nobly toward the Narrows, the route from Europe. Inside the sea wall is an earthwork.

OBEISK, in Central Park, was erected in the Temple of On, in Egypt, about 3500 years ago, by Thutmes III., King of Egypt, and conqueror of Central Africa, Palestine and Mesopotamia, with hieroglyphics, illustrating his campaigns and titles, and those of his descendant, Rameses II. For many centuries it stood before the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, and was removed during the reign of Tiberius to Alexandria, where it remained until 1877, when the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, presented it to the city of New York. It was skillfully transported hither by Lieut.-Com. Gorringe, U. S. N., and now stands on the knoll near the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park. The entire cost of its transportation and setting-up was borne by the late William H. Vanderbilt. It is of granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons. This noble monument was made before the siege of Troy or the foundation of Rome, and while the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt.

BEETHOVEN, erected in 1884, on the Mall at Central Park. A colossal bronze bust, by Baerer, on high granite pedestal. Given by the Männerchor, a German singing society.

BOLIVAR, the Liberator of South America, has a bold equestrian statue in Central Park, near West Eighty-first street, dedicated in 1884. It was given to the American people by the Republic of Venezuela.

BURNS stands in bronze, on the Mall at Central Park, designed by John Steele, and presented in 1880 by the Scottish New Yorkers.

COLUMBUS, a colossal marble statue by Emma Stebbins, is in the Arsenal at Central Park. It was given to the city by Marshall O. Roberts in 1869.

COMMERCE, an allegorical bronze figure of heroic size, by the French sculptor, Fosquet, stands near the southwest entrance of Central Park. Stephen B. Guion gave it to the city in 1866.

WILLIAM F. DODGE, the late eminent merchant, is represented by a bronze statue, erected by the merchants of New York, at Broadway and Thirty-sixth street.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT is commemorated by a noble bronze statue, designed by Augustus St. Gaudens, on Madison Square. The pedestal curves almost into a semi-circle, and has marine decorations. The Admiral is represented as on the deck of his ship.

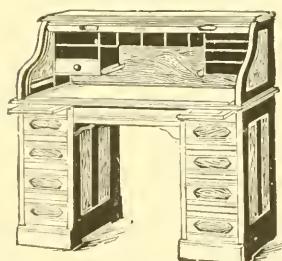
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a bronze statue on Printing-house Square, was erected in 1867, at the expense of Captain De Groot.

HOTEL BARTHOLDI,

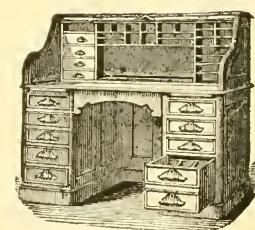
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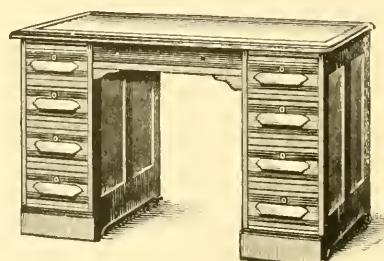
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STATUE OF LIBERTY.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, the poet, has a bronze-seated statue on the Mall, Central Park, designed by Wilson MacDonald, erected in 1877.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S statue, presented by his son, John C. Hamilton, in 1880, is in Central Park, near the Museum of Art. It is of white Westerly granite.

HUMBOLDT, the celebrated German traveler and scientist, has a large bronze bust in Central Park, near the southeast corner, presented by German New Yorkers in 1869. It was designed by Professor Blaiser of Berlin.

THE INDIAN HUNTER, by J. Q. A. Ward, stands in Central Park, near the Mall. It is of bronze, and has high art value.

LAFAYETTE, a bronze statue by Bartholdi, is in Union Square. It was presented by French New Yorkers in 1876.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a bronze statue by H. K. Browne, was erected in 1868, in Union Square, by popular subscription.

MAZZINI, an heroic bronze bust of the Italian liberator, was erected in 1878, in Central Park, by Italian New Yorkers.

PROFESSOR S. F. B. MORSE has a bronze statue, erected by the Telegraph Operators' Association in 1871, in Central Park, near West Seventy-second street. He was present at its dedication, but died the next year.

THE PILGRIM, a picturesquely posed and attired heroic bronze statue, by J. Q. A. Ward, was presented by New England New Yorkers, and stands in Central Park, near East Seventy-second street.

SCHILLER, a bronze bust in the Ramble at Central Park, was given in 1859 by German New Yorkers.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, a bronze copy of the celebrated statue on the Scott monument at Edinburgh, is on the Mall, Central Park, on a pedestal of fine Aberdeen granite. It was given in 1871 (the one-hundredth anniversary of Scott's birth), by Scottish New Yorkers. The poet is represented seated on a rock, with his dog at his feet.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MONUMENT, a bronze statue of a soldier, by J. Q. A. Ward, is in Central Park, near East Seventy-second street. It commemorates the soldiers of the regiment dead in the Secession war.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State during the civil war, has a bronze statue by Randolph Rogers, erected in 1876, in Madison Square.

SHAKESPEARE, a bronze statue, by J. Q. A. Ward, placed on the Mall in Central Park in 1872, by the Shakespeare Dramatic Association.

THE STILL HUNT, by Kemeys, is a crouching American panther on a high ledge of rocks near the Obelisk, in Central Park.

GEORGE WASHINGTON is commemorated by an heroic equestrian statue in Union Square. It was designed by H. K. Browne.

WASHINGTON also has a colossal statue by J. Q. A. Ward, erected in 1883, before the Sub-Treasury, on Wall street, where he took the oath as first President, in 1789.

WASHINGTON also has a quaint statue, a copy of that by Houdon, erected by the school children at Riverside Park.

DANIEL WEBSTER has an heroic bronze statue, given by Gordon W. Burnham, in Central Park, near West Seventy-second street. It was made in Italy, at a cost of \$65,000, and stands on a huge block of granite.

GEN. WORTH is commemorated by a granite obelisk at Broadway and Fifth avenue (Madison Square), erected by the city.

The following monuments have historic interest :

THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT in St. Paul's churchyard.

GEN. RICHARD MONTGOMERY in the Broadway end of St. Paul's.

THE MARTYRS MONUMENT, in Trinity churchyard, commemorating the American soldiers who died in British prisons during the Revolution.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S, ALBERT GALLATIN'S, ROBERT FULTON'S and CAPT. LAWRENCE'S (of the "Chesapeake") in Trinity churchyard.

CAPT.-GEN. PETRUS STUYVESANT'S in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

THE theatres of New York are among the best in the world and should be visited by all who are fortunate enough to be in the city at this time. Care should be taken about buying tickets from speculators outside, as in some of the theatres such tickets will not be accepted.

The sidewalks on Union Square, near the Washington statue, are frequented by numbers of actors waiting for engagements, and has hence come to be known as "The Slave Market," and "The Rialto."

Academy of Music, a long and plain brick building at the corner of 14th street and Irving place, formerly was the home of Italian opera in New York, and more recently of the famous National Opera Company. It cost \$360,000, and has a magnificent interior, where some of the most notable balls and other entertainments have taken place. Nearly opposite is Irving Hall, also famous for fashionable balls and hops. The Academy has heard the impassioned songs of Lucca, Nilsson, Kellogg, Tietjens, Piccolomini, Gerster, Hauk, Brignoli, Campanini, Mario, and other famous singers. E. G. Gilmore and Eugene Tompkins are its proprietors and managers.

Bijou Opera House, on Broadway, between 30th and 31st streets, is a small but very comfortable theatre, devoted to comic opera. J. W. Rosenquest, manager.

Broadway Theatre, Broadway, corner of 41st street, is a charming new theatre, under the management of Mr. F. W. Sanger.

Casino, at Broadway and 39th street, is a beautiful Moorish structure, modeled after parts of the famous Alhambra. Here are produced comic operas, musical extravaganzas and other light amusements. On the roof is a pleasant and popular *café* and summer garden. Rudolph Aronson, manager.

Daly's, at Broadway and 31st street, has an admirable stock company, and renders modern and classic English comedies in a style of incomparable excellence. Augustin Daly is its proprietor and manager.

Dockstader's, on Broadway, near 29th street, is devoted to minstrels, sketches and entertaining varieties.

Fifth Avenue Theatre, corner of Broadway and 28th street, is a beautiful and successful "star" theatre, built for Augustin Daly, and now managed by Eugene Tompkins.

Fourteenth Street Theatre, on 14th street, near Sixth avenue, is a handsome gray building, with a classic portico. It has also been known as the Lyceum Theatre (when Fechter conducted it), and Haverly's. It has a very handsome and comfortable auditorium. J. W. Rosenquest, manager.

Grand Opera House, at Eighth avenue and 23d street, is an immense structure of white marble, for a long time run by James Fisk, Jr. The prices here are much lower than at the other large theatres, and its great auditorium has witnessed many fine "star" performances. T. H. French, manager.

Harrigan's Park Theatre, at Broadway and 35th street, is under Edward Harrigan's management, and furnishes capital novelties and comedies, in which the drolleries of the Hibernian character are deftly illustrated. Edward Harrigan, proprietor.

Harry Miner's Theatres, one on Eighth avenue, near 23d street, and the other on the Bowery, near Broome street, are devoted to varieties and other light performances.

Lyceum Theatre is a beautiful new structure on Fourth avenue, near 23d street (next to the Academy of Design), built under the direction of Steele Mackaye and richly decorated by Tiffany. Here one may see modern comedies and popular dramas of high excellence. Daniel Frohman, manager.

Madison Square Garden, at Fourth and Madison avenues and 26th and 27th streets, has the largest auditorium in the city. Here occur pedestrian and pugilistic matches, circuses, Barnum's or Wild West shows, exhibitions of flowers, dogs, etc.

Madison Square Theatre, on 24th street, near Broadway (adjoining the Fifth Avenue Hotel), is one of the best in America, with an admirable stock company, devoted to society dramas and comedies of modern life. It has a double, movable stage, so that succeeding scenes can be presented without delay; and the orchestra is sequestered in an exquisite eyry above the curtain. A. M. Palmer, manager.

Metropolitan Opera House has the largest audience room in the world, and has 122 boxes (each with a spacious parlor attached), and seats for 6000 persons. It is an enormous Renaissance building of yellow brick, 200 by 260 feet, with broad foyers, 17 entrances and a stage 96 by 76 feet, and 120 feet high. The structure is of brick and iron, and practically fireproof. It was opened in 1883 by Nilsson and Campanini in "Faust." Here the great German and Italian operas are given in magnificent style, with every accessory of fine scenery and stage effects. It fronts on Broadway and extends from 38th to 39th streets.

Niblo's Garden, at 580 Broadway, near Prince street (adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel), is a spacious and splendid theatre, with broad lobbies, and a handsome auditorium seating 2000 persons. It occupies the site of a summer garden founded many years ago by William Niblo. Here may be seen ballets, spectacular pieces and the best melodramas. E. G. Gilmore, manager.

Oriental Theatre, 113 Bowery, gives performances in Hebrew.

Palmer's Theatre, at Broadway and 30th street, is one of the leading theatres of the metropolis, with a brilliant and comfortable auditorium. It presents choice modern dramas and comedies in a style of great splendor.

Proctor's Theatre, 23d street, near Sixth avenue, is a fine new theatre, opened quite recently, and is one of the most exquisitely decorated and best arranged theatres in the city. Proctor & Turner are the proprietors and managers.

Standard Theatre, at Broadway, Sixth avenue and 33d street, is a large new theatre, devoted to modern society plays, comedies, etc.

Star Theatre, at Broadway and 13th street, has a large and brilliant auditorium, devoted to opera comique and "star" representations. It is the old Wallack's Theatre.

Theatre Comique is on 125th street, Harlem, near Third avenue.

Third Avenue Theatre, on Third avenue, between 30th and 31st streets, exhibits popular dramas and plays at low prices. It was built by McKee Rankin.

Tony Pastor's Theatre, on East 14th street, between Tammany Hall and the Academy of Music, is sacred to variety shows, and is the best of its kind in the city. Tony Pastor, proprietor.

Eden Musee, on West 23d street, near Fifth avenue, is an attractive new building, containing wax portrait figures of many famous men and women in life size, historical groups, a subterranean Chamber of Horrors, and other interesting curiosities. Almost all visitors to New York include this remarkably instructive and entertaining sight in their grand rounds. The entrance fee is fifty cents; and the collection is the best and largest of its kind in the world, far excelling the famous London wax works of Madame Tussaud.

Public Halls. At CHICKERING HALL (Fifth avenue and 18th street), STEINWAY HALL (107 14th street, near Irving place), and other large and beautifully decorated halls, lectures and concerts and other fashionable public entertainments are given frequently.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

F the various railways starting from or terminating in New York city only three have their depots proper in the city; all the others, excepting the Long Island roads, starting or arriving at the New Jersey side of the Hudson river, across which passengers are conveyed by ferryboats.

The following are the principal railroads running out of New York, and the location of their passenger depots:

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Depot at Jersey City. Ferry from foot of Liberty street.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Depot at Jersey City. Ferry from foot of Liberty street.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD (MORRIS AND ESSEX).—Depot at Hoboken. Ferry from foot of Barclay street or Christopher street.

ERIE RAILROAD (N. Y., L. E. & W.)—Depot at Jersey City. Ferry foot of Chambers street or West 23d street.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—See New York and Harlem.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—See New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—Depot at Hunter's Point. Ferry from East 34th street.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—See Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.—See Central Railroad of New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Depot at Sandy Hook. Steamer from foot of Rector street.

NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.—Depot at Jersey City. Ferry foot of Chambers street and West 23d street.

NEW YORK CITY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.—Depot at 155th street. *Sixth Avenue Elevated Road.*

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Grand Central Depot. This depot is the largest and finest passenger station in America, and is located on Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, opposite the Grand Union Hotel. It is used jointly by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the Harlem Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, with the connections of the latter branching all over New England.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Grand Central Depot.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Grand Central Depot.

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD.—Grand Central Depot.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Depot at Weehawken. Ferries from foot of Jay street or West 42d street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot at Jersey City. Ferries at foot of Cortlandt street and Desbrosses street.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot at foot of Liberty street.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—Depots at Jersey City and Weehawken. Ferries from foot of Jay street and West 42d street.

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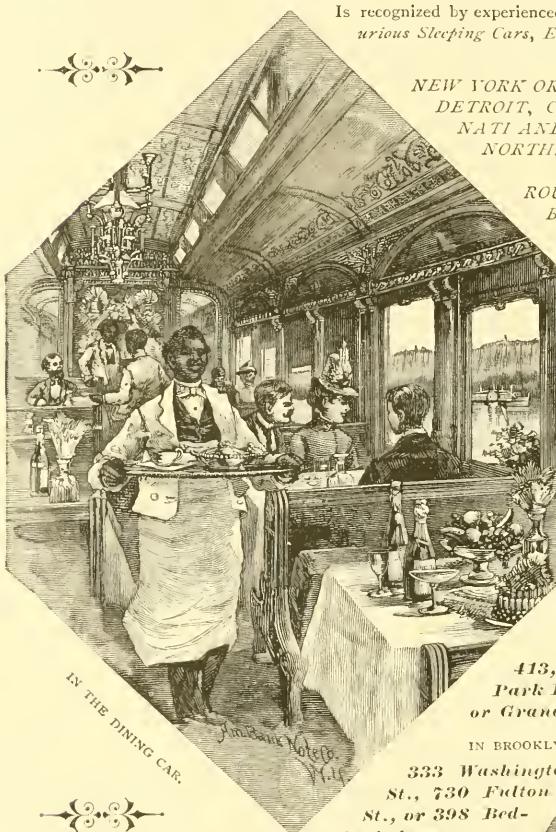
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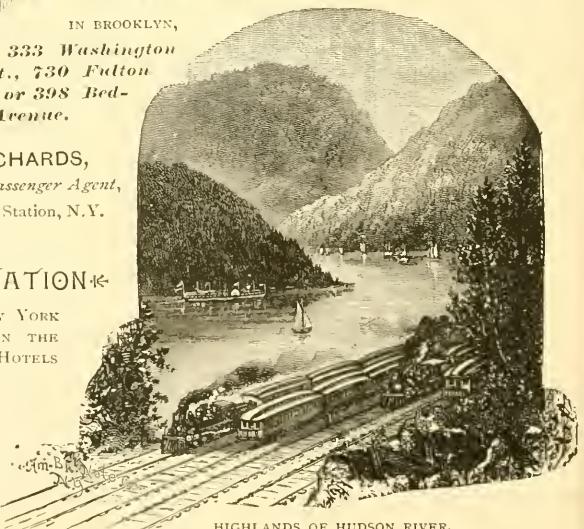
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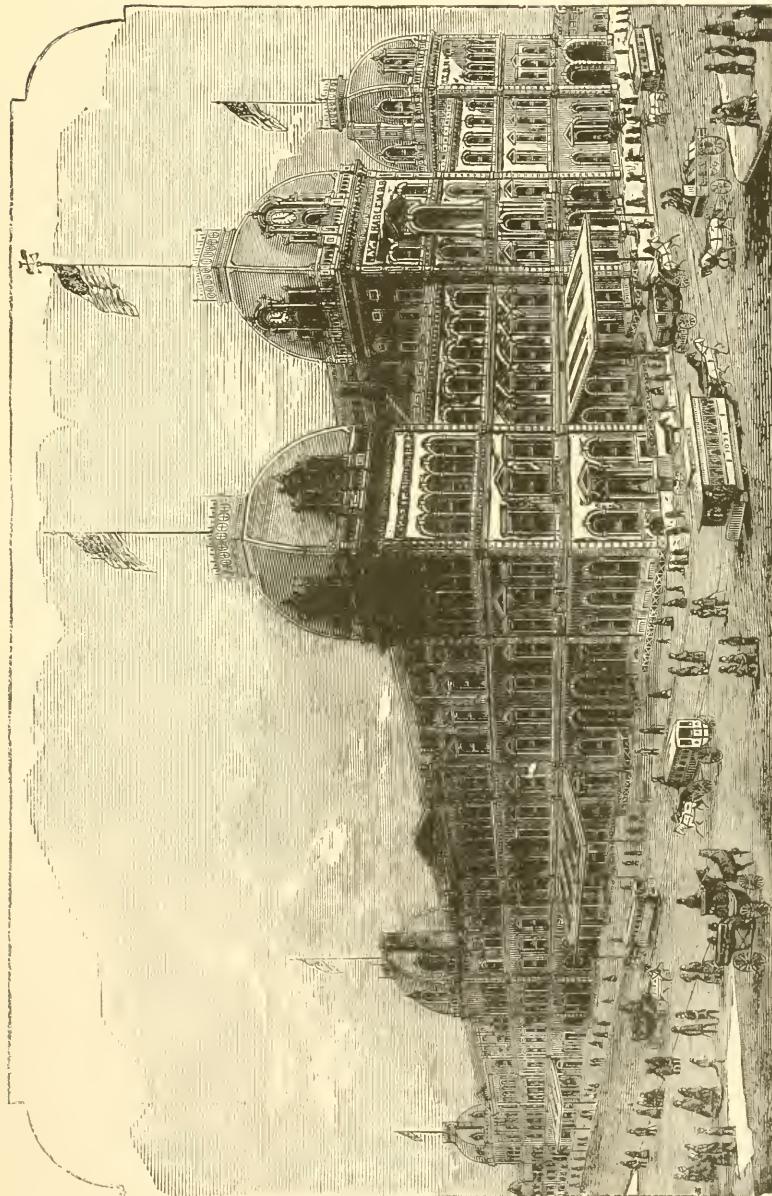
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GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

CHURCHES.

EVERY denomination of the Christian religion is represented in New York city, and visitors need be at no loss where to go on Sunday, unless it be from the difficulty of deciding which particular church to attend among so many.

There are about 400 different church buildings in the city, varying in seating capacity from 200 to 2000 persons and averaging between 600 and 700, or an aggregate of nearly 250,000. The combined value of the churches is \$60,000,000.

On Sunday, services in the Protestant churches begin in the morning, generally at 10.30; in the afternoon at 3.30, and in the evening at 7.30. The Roman Catholic churches celebrate high mass and vespers at about the same hours.

Baptists.

The Baptists have 43 churches, including those of the French, Swedes, Germans, Africans, and other nationalities.

FIFTH AVENUE CHURCH is at the corner of West Forty-sixth street. Dr. Armitage is the pastor.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH is at the corner of East Thirty-first street. Dr. Bridgman is pastor.

EPIPHANY is at Madison avenue and Sixty-fourth street. Dr. Elder.

CALVARY CHURCH, on West Fifty-seventh street, is ministered to by Dr. MacArthur.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, at Broome and Elizabeth streets, is a Gothic building of rough stone.

TABERNACLE, on Second avenue, near Tenth street, is an attractive Gothic building, near St. Mark's. This was once the leading Baptist church in America, in Dr. Edward Lothrop's day, but having run down, it was on the verge of being sold for a synagogue, until it was revived and beautified by its present pastor, the Rev. Dr. D. G. Potter, largely aided by contributions from the leaders of the Standard Oil Company.

Congregationalists.

There are 8 Congregational churches in the city.

TABERNACLE, at Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, is a handsome Gothic temple, with elaborately carved pulpit and organ-screen. Dr. W. M. Taylor is pastor.

On lower Madison avenue there are two Congregational churches, at East Forty-fifth street and East Forty-seventh streets.

Universalists.

The Universalists maintains four churches.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Dr. Eaton, at Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, was for many years ministered to by Dr. E. H. Chapin. It has towers 185 feet high.

Episcopalian.

There are 76 churches of this sect in New York, of which the following may be distinguished :

TRINITY CHURCH, on Broadway, at the head of Wall street, is the richest parish in America, having revenues of \$500,000 a year. It was founded in 1697, receiving from the English Government a grant of its present site, outside the north gate of the city, to which in 1705 was added Queen Anne's Farm, including the territory along the river from Vesey street to Christopher street. Much of this great domain remains in the possession of the parish. Other singular resources were added to Trinity's store. It received a fund raised for relieving Christian slaves out of Salee ; was granted all wrecks and drift-whales on the island of Nassau ; Jewish citizens contributed for its spire ; and the Widow Hellegard DeKay loaned it £400. Communion services were given by William and Mary, Queen Anne, and King George. Among the rectors were Dr. Vesey, for 50 years ; Dr. Barclay, from 1746 to 1764 ; Dr. Auchmuty ; Bishops Provoost, Moore and Hobart ; Dr. Hobart. When the Revolution broke out, the clergy were Royalist ; and the patriots closed the church, which was burned down in 1776, and rebuilt in 1788. The present church dates from 1846, and is a noble Gothic structure, with a rich gray interior, carved Gothic columns, groined roofs, and the magnificent marble and mosaic altar and reredos, erected by his family as a memorial to the late William B. Astor. The church is usually open all day long, throughout the week, with morning and evening prayers at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and imposing choral services on Sunday. The parish spends enormous sums annually in charities. Upjohn, the greatest of American architects in the Gothic style, devoted seven years to building Trinity. It has an elaborate chancel service of silver, presented by good Queen Anne. Its spire, 284 feet high, commands a wide and wonderful view, and contains a melodious chime of bells.

ST. PAUL'S, at Broadway and Vesey street, was built in 1764-66, and faces away from Broadway, and was attended by Washington. It is a chapel of Trinity parish. The interior is quaint and old-fashioned to a degree. At mid-aisle, on the Vesey street side, the site of the pew of Washington is marked with his initials. The organ was brought from England long years ago. Dr. Auchmuty used to read prayers for the king, in the chancel, until the drummers of the American garrison beat him down with the long roll in the centre aisle.

Among those buried in St. Paul's churchyard were Emmet and MacNeven, Irish patriots of '98 ; Gen. Richard Montgomery, the brave Irish-American, who was killed in storming Quebec ; John Dixey, R. A., an Irish sculptor ; Capt. Baron de Rahenan, of one of the old Hessian regiments : Col. the Sieur de Rochefontaine, of our Revolutionary army ; John Lucas and Job Sumner, majors in the Georgia Line and Massachusetts Line ; and Lieut.-Col. Beverly Robinson, the Loyalist.

TRINITY CHAPEL is a brown-stone Gothic church, on Twenty-fifth street, close to Madison Square. The inside walls are of Caen stone, with tiled floors, and rich stained windows. Dr. Swope is rector.

ST. JOHN'S is a venerable sandstone chapel of Trinity parish, with a deep portico, on St. John's Park, where the great New York Central freight station now stands. Dr. Weston is rector.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S, in Houston street, near the Bowery, is a handsome Queen Anne chapel of Trinity, with industrial schools, guilds, and mission house. Dr. Kimber is in charge. An illuminated crystal cross on its lofty spire indicates when services are being held. The bell was cast in 1700, and presented by the Bishop of London, in 1704.

GRACE CHURCH looks down Broadway from Tenth street, and is a very sumptuous and ornate edifice of marble, with a lofty marble spire. The interior is rich in delicate carvings, lines of stone columns, forty stained-glass windows, etc. Renwick built the church in 1845. Dr. Huntington is rector. You should visit the beautiful little chantry, opening off the south aisle, which was erected by Catherine Wolf's bounty.

CALVARY CHURCH, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, is a cathedral-like stone structure, with a rich and spacious interior, great transepts, and clustered Gothic columns. It dates from 1847.

ST. GEORGE'S, on Stuyvesant square, is an immense Byzantine structure of brown-stone, with lofty twin-spires, a rich chancel, and brilliant polychromatic interior. It is "Low" church, and the rector is W. S. Rainsford. The elder Dr. Stephen H. Tyng was for many years rector here.

ST. MARK'S is a quaint old church, at Second avenue and Stuyvesant place, with many mural tablets, and the tombs of Petrus Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor; Col. Slaughter, one of the English governors; and Gov. Tompkins. From the adjacent churchyard, A. T. Stewart's body was stolen, by night. On the site of St. Mark's Gov. Stuyvesant built a chapel, near his quaint yellow-brick house, over two centuries ago.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, at Madison avenue and Sixty-ninth street, designed by R. H. Robertson, is famous for its fine wood-carvings.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S at Madison avenue and West Forty-fourth street, has a sumptuous richness of brilliant colors and gold, and stained windows, arcades and round arches, and polished granite pillars.

ST. JAMES', on Madison avenue, corner of Seventy-first street, is one of the most elegant in the denomination. The new edifice is but a few years old, but it is admired for its graceful exterior and its exquisite interior decorations.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, at 551 Fifth avenue, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector, and Rev. E. W. Babcock, assistant, contains polished red and gray granite pillars, with immensely costly capitals, in carved roses and lilies; frescos of Fra Angelico's seraphs; richly carved roof-timbers, and brilliant windows. This is one of the so-called "Low" churches.

ST. IGNATIUS, 56 West Fortieth street, opposite Bryant Park, is High-church and ritualistic, with a rich and almost Roman service, largely choral, and a fine marble altar. Arthur Ritchie is rector.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN is a ritualistic church, at 228 West Forty-fifth street.

ANTHONY MEMORIAL CHURCH, 139 East Forty-eighth street, Heber Newton, rector.

ST. THOMAS, at Fifth avenue and West Fifty-third street, is in Early English Gothic, with its seven-sided chancel adorned with a magnificent group of paintings by John La Farge, representing the Adoration of the Cross, with sculptures by Augustus St. Gaudens. The church cost \$750,000.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, at Madison avenue and Forty-second street, was the place of the younger Dr. Stephen H. Tyng's labors for many years. It is Low-church in its forms.

Presbyterian.

Including the Reformed and the United wings, the Presbyterians have 55 churches.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on Fifth avenue, near Eleventh street, is a handsome stone building.

MADISON SQUARE CHURCH is a neat brown-stone structure. Dr. Parkhurst is pastor.

BRICK CHURCH, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, with a lofty spire, was for many years the scene of Dr. Spring's labors, and belongs to the oldest of the Presbyterian societies, formerly on Beekman street. Dr. Vandyke is pastor.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, at Tenth street, is of stone, with a spire 184 feet high.

MURRAY HILL CHURCH, 135 East Fortieth street, was the Rev. Dr. Burchard's.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, is a Lombardo-Gothic temple.

FIFTH AVENUE CHURCH, at 708 Fifth avenue, corner of West Fifty-fifth street, is an enormous Gothic structure, with a spire of great height. It cost \$750,000. Dr. John Hall, the celebrated English divine, is the pastor.

Roman Catholic.

There are 60 Roman Catholic churches in New York, representing a vast population, as each has several different congregations on each day of worship. Several of the churches are German, Polish, French, etc.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL is the greatest and most magnificent church in the United States. It was projected in 1850 by Archbishop Hughes, and the plans drawn by James Renwick. The corner-stone was laid in 1858, in the presence of 100,000 persons; and May 25, 1879, the Cathedral was dedicated by Cardinal McCloskey. It has cost over \$2,000,000. It is in thirteenth-century decorated Gothic, like the Cathedrals of Amiens, Cologne, York and Exeter; and the material is fine white marble. It is a Latin cross, 306 feet long, and 120 feet wide (140 at transepts), and 108 feet high, with a noble clerestory upheld on long lines of clustered marble columns, and carrying a lofty and richly ornamented ceiling. On each side of the front gable (which is 156 feet high, or taller than most of the steeples of America), the carved and pinnacled spires are to be carried to a height of 328 feet, when this huge marble mountain, uplifted on the highest point of Fifth avenue, will be a landmark for leagues. The 70 windows (37 of which are memorial) are of rich stained glass, and were made at Chartres, France, at a cost of \$100,000. That in the south transept shows forth the life of St. Patrick; that in the north the life of the Blessed Virgin. The main altar is 40 feet high, of Italian marble, inlaid with gems, and bas-reliefs of the Passion; and on one side is the great Gothic throne of the archbishop. The altar of the Holy Family, of Tennessee marble and Caen stone; of the Blessed Virgin, of curiously carved French walnut; of the Sacred Heart, of bronze; of St. Joseph, of bronze and mosaic—are all of great interest and artistic merit. High mass is given at 10.30 A. M., on Sunday, and vespers at 4 P. M.. The Cathedral is open every day of the week. Seats in the centre may be had at High Mass for 25 cents (on the sides for 15 cents), tickets being procured from the verger near the main entrance, inside.

ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE, at Sixtieth street and Ninth avenue, pertains to the celebrated preaching Order of Paulists, whose monastery adjoins it. It is an immense and sombre pile of gray stone, with an ascetic interior, singularly devoid of ornament, but impressive from its great size. The main portals are flanked by statues of the saints.

ST. PATRICK'S, at Mott and Prince streets, erected in 1815, and with a very spacious interior, was formerly the Cathedral.

CHURCH OF THE MOST HOLY REDEEMER (German), at Third street and Avenue A, is a rich Byzantine building, with lofty roof, costly altar, and a spire 265 feet high.

ST. STEPHEN'S, on East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue, is celebrated for its beautiful music. This was the church of the famous Dr. McGlynn.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER is on West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Father Frisbee.

ST. ANNE'S is at 112 East Twelfth street.

ST. MARY'S is at 438 Grand street.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S is a French church, on West Twenty-third street.

Reformed Dutch.

There are 24 churches and chapels of this denomination.

COLLEGIALE MIDDLE REFORMED CHURCH, at Fourth street and Lafayette place, built in 1839, has a handsome marble pulpit and a fine interior.

OTHER REFORMED CHURCHES are on Fifth avenue, at Twenty-first, Twenty-ninth, and Forty-eighth streets. The latter is a rich and florid Gothic building of brown-stone, with colored windows, many high gables, and flying buttresses.

Methodist.

There are 66 Methodist churches in New York, 5 of which are German, 6 African, 1 Swedish, and 1 Welsh.

JOHN STREET CHURCH is the cradle of American Methodism, which began in 1776, when Philip Embury preached to four persons. Two years later, the society bought this site, and built the Wesley Chapel, replaced in 1817 and in 1841 by larger churches. The clock now there was presented by John Wesley, and the society has other precious relics of the early days.

ST. PAUL'S, at Fourth avenue and East Twenty-second street, is a handsome white stone structure, in Romanesque architecture, with a spire 210 feet high.

ST. LUKE'S is at 108 West Forty-first street.

ASBURY CHURCH is at 82 Washington square.

LEXINGTON AVENUE CHURCH is at East Fifty-second street.

Unitarians.

This sect support 2 churches, widely known by reason of their illustrious pastors.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, at Fourth avenue and East Twentieth street, is a quaint red-and-white Byzantine edifice, in the style of the mediæval Italian churches, in which the late Dr. Bellows preached for many years. Dr. Williams is pastor.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, at Park avenue and East Thirty-fourth street, on Murray Hill, is a spacious and handsome structure, with a beautiful portal. Robert Collyer is pastor.

Hebrew.

There are 30 synagogues and temples, with strange Oriental names and ritual, and many smaller shrines.

TEMPLE EMANUEL, at Fifth avenue and West Forty-third street, is a picturesque pile of Oriental architecture, erected at a cost of \$650,000, and rich in delicate detail work, carvings, and color. The interior is dazzling in its brilliancy.

SMALLER SECTS of every conceivable character have churches or meeting places in various localities. Some of these are :

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC, 128 West Sixteenth street.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES, 108 First street.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL, Madison avenue and Fifty-fifth street. (Dr. Sabine.)

NEW JERUSALEM, 114 East Thirty-fifth street. (Mr. Seward.)

REFORMED CATHOLIC, 79 West Twenty-third street.

MORAVIAN, 154 Lexington avenue.

FRIENDS, 124 East Twentieth street, 43 West Forty-seventh street, and East Fifteenth street, and Rutherford place.

LUTHERAN, 216 East Fifteenth street.

PARKS AND SQUARES.

CENTRAL PARK, the most beautiful and popular public domain in America, only thirty years ago was a dreary region of swamps, thickets and ledges, disfigured with heaps of cinders and rubbish, and dotted with the squalid shanties of degraded squatters. Since then a paradise has been created here, by an outlay of upwards of \$15,000,000. Winding lakelets and velvet lawns have succeeded the gloomy swamps, splendid driveways curve around the picturesque rocky knolls, footpaths meander through the groves and thickets, and fine architecture and monuments of art are seen on every side. The Park extends from 59th street to 110th street (over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and from Fifth avenue to Eighth avenue (over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile), covering 862 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forests, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 9 miles of roads, $5\frac{1}{4}$ of bridle paths and $28\frac{1}{4}$ of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux. Upwards of 12,000,000 people visit the Park every year, half of them on foot.

The best way to get a general idea of this great pleasure ground is to take one of the large public Park carriages, at the entrances on Fifth avenue and Eighth avenue. The fare to Mount St. Vincent, in the northern part, and return, is twenty-five cents.

In the southwest part of the Park is the Ball Ground, a ten-acre lawn, where the boys may play cricket, base-ball or tennis; and adjoining it on the northeast is the *Carrousel*, for young children, with swings and other means of amusement. Close by is the Dairy, affording milk and light food for the little ones. Beyond is the Green, or Common, a lawn of sixteen acres, made picturesque by grazing sheep, and thrown open to the people on Saturday. In the southeast part is the Menagerie, around the old castellated Arsenal building, and with many cages for animals, birds, a house full of monkeys of various kinds, bear-pits, with amiable-looking ursine dwellers, and many other wild creatures, whose movements are watched by thousands of visitors daily. In winter, when several circuses board their animals here, the resident population is augmented by sundry lions, tigers, bisons, leopards, camels, hippopotami and other rare and interesting sojourners.

The Mall is the chief promenade, nearly a quarter of a mile long and 208 feet wide, bordered by double rows of American elms, with the Green on one side and a bold, rocky ridge on the other. Here are the statues of Scott, Shakespeare, Burns, Fitz-Greene Halleck, the colossal Beethoven bust, and other artistic memorials. Beyond the Music Pavilion, where band music is given on pleasant Saturday afternoons, is the Terrace, a sumptuous pile of light Albert-freestone masonry, with arcades and corridors and rich carvings of birds and animals. Below is the Lower Terrace, an ornamental esplanade, in which stands the famous Bethesda Fountain, designed by Emma Stebbins, and made at Munich, and representing a lily-bearing angel descending and blessing the outflowing waters. Close by extends the Lake, twenty acres of winding water, devoted to public pleasure boats in summer and skating in winter. This part of the Park is reached direct from the Seventy-second-street station of the Third avenue or Sixth avenue Elevated railroads. Beyond the Lake is the Ramble, a delightful labyrinth of footpaths amid thickets, rocks and streams. Farther on rises the Belvedere, a tall Norman tower of stone, overlooking the Park and the suburbs of New York, the Palisades, Long Island, Orange Mountain and Westchester county. Next come the great reservoirs of Croton water, vast granite-walled structures containing 1,200,000 gallons of water. The American Museum of Natural History is on the left, on Manhattan Square, a kind of annex to the Park, between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is on the right, near Eighty-second street.

Beyond the reservoirs extend the North Park, with the carriage concourse on Great Hill; the North Meadow, of 19 acres; Harlem Meer, covering $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and overlooked by ancient fortifications; and the deep ravine of M'Gowan's Pass, from which Leslie's British light infantry drove the Continental troops in September, 1776. Just beyond, on the plains of Harlem, the Maryland line came to the rescue of the retreating Virginians and Connecticut Rangers, and drove the British back, with heavy losses.

RIVERSIDE PARK occupies the high bank of the Hudson, from 72d to 130th street, three miles long, and averaging 500 feet wide, with 178 acres of land, much of which has been improved by landscape gardening. A magnificent driveway, cut into four broad sections by curving ribbons of lawns and trees, sweeps over the hills and along the edge of the bluff, affording very charming views of the Hudson river, Weehawken, Guttenburg, Edgewater, the Palisades and upper Manhattan. On a noble elevation near the north end of the Park is the brick tomb in which Gen. Grant's body was temporarily laid, with imposing ceremonies, August 8, 1885. You can look through the latticed door and see the flower-laden receptacle in which the remains of the great hero are placed. Near the tomb is the old Claremont mansion. Visitors who want to see Grant's tomb only can go up on the Sixth avenue Elevated to 125th street, and thence go west on 122d street and Riverside avenue. Those who wish to ride through the whole park, with its lovely views of Weehawken and beyond, can take Park coaches (twenty-five cents) from the Elevated station at Ninth avenue and Seventy-second street. Around this wonderfully beautiful strip of park, it is said, will be the patrician residence quarter of the New York of the twentieth century.

Among the other public grounds of the great metropolis we may mention a few of the most important.

BATTERY (The) is the oldest park in the city. It covers twenty-one acres at the seaward end of the island, with trees, lawns and walks, and a fine promenade around the sea wall. Here stood the Battery erected by the Dutch founders of the city; and in later days the aristocratic houses of the city fronted on its lawns. Sir Guy Carleton's British army embarked here on November 25, 1783, a date still celebrated as Evacuation Day. On one side is Castle Garden and on another the United States Revenue Barge Office. Here the Elevated Railways terminate. There are beautiful harbor views from the sea wall. In July, 1776, the British frigates Rose and Phoenix, with their decks protected by sand-bags, ran by the roaring Battery and up the Hudson, firing broadsides on to the town.

BOWLING GREEN, at the foot of Broadway, is a little oval park, with a weary fountain in its centre, and surrounded by ocean steamship offices, foreign consulates, etc., and the great Produce Exchange, Washington building and Standard Oil Company's building. On the site of the Washington building, in 1760, Archibald Kennedy, the Collector of the Port, built a large house, which afterwards became the headquarters of Lords Cornwallis and Howe and Sir Henry Clinton and George Washington. Here also Talleyrand made his home. No. 3 Broadway was Benedict Arnold's dwelling. At No. 11, on the site of Burgomaster Kruger's Dutch tavern, was General Gage's headquarters, in the old King's Arms Inn. The Green was a treaty ground with the Indians, the parade for the Dutch train bands and a cattle market. In 1732 it was enclosed "for the beauty and ornament of said street, as well as for the delight of the inhabitants of this city." The present iron fence dates from 1770, and was formerly capped with round balls, which were knocked off and used as cannon balls by our artillery in the Revolution. In 1626, soon after Peter Minuit, first Governor of New Netherlands, had arrived in the ship Sea Mew, and bought the island of Manhattan from the natives for \$26, he built here Fort Amsterdam, a block-house surrounded by a cedar palisade. Seven years later it was enlarged by Wouter Van Twiller and garrisoned by 104 rotund Dutch soldiers. This site is now occupied by the block of six old-fashioned brick buildings south of the square. On the site of the Produce Exchange, in 1633, Wouter Van Twiller built the first church on Manhattan and a house for his good Dutch dominie. On the site of the fort a stately Ionic-porticoed mansion was built in 1790 for the Presidential palace, and became the official residence of Governor George Clinton and John Jay. In 1815 it was replaced by the Bowling Green block. No. 39 Broadway was the site of the first European dwelling on Manhattan, built in 1612 by Hendrick Christiaensen, the agent of the Dutch fur-trading company, who built here four small houses and a redoubt, the foundation of the present great city. Christiaensen was killed by an Indian afterwards, this being the first murder on record in the province. In July, 1776, to celebrate the Declaration of Independence, the people came down here in vast crowds and knocked over the equestrian statue of George III., which was melted into bullets to assimilate with the brains of the adversary. The great fire of 1776, which destroyed the greater part of New York, began near Whitehall Slip, and swept over the city on a strong south wind, while the angry British garrison bayoneted many of the citizens and threw others, screeching, into the sea of flame. Chancellor Livingston lived on lower Broad-

way, in a house hung with Gobelin tapestry and rare paintings, with a \$30,000 dinner service of solid silver and a rural palace at Clermont, up the Hudson.

HANOVER SQUARE is at the corner of Pearl and William streets, with an elevated rail-road station, and is now the centre of the wholesale cotton trade in America. On one side is the old Cotton Exchange, and on another side is the imposing new Cotton Exchange. Hereabouts, a century or more ago, were the mansions of the Beekmans, Hamersleys, Gouverneurs, Hoffmans and Van Hornes. And here Admiral Digby entertained Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV. of England. About Hanover Square, in 1800, dwelt a community of French *émigrés*—De Neuville, La Rue, De Rivière and others; and the famous General Moreau, some time commander of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, banished by Napoleon, who, after dwelling here for seven years, joined the Allied armies in Europe, and was killed at the battle of Dresden by a cannon shot, aimed by Napoleon himself.

JEANNETTE PARK, near Hanover Square, has recently been made by filling up the ancient Coenties Slip.

CHATHAM SQUARE, at the intersection of Chatham street, East Broadway and the Bow-ery, is the concurrent point of several elevated and horse railways, and one of the most crowded and busy localities in this roaring metropolis. A hundred years ago the marshes hereabouts were so pestilent that their owner, Rutgers, declared "the inhabitants lose one-third of their time by sickness."

CITY HALL PARK covers about eight acres, partly bounded by resounding Broadway and the newspaper-abounding Park Row, and contains the City Hall, Court House and other well-worn public buildings. Here, also, fronts the United States Post-Office, a mountain of granite. Before the Revolution it was an open field, in the country, where the people used to assemble for great popular demonstrations.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, five minutes' walk east of City Hall Square, down Frankfort street, used to be a hillock between the Swamp and the East River. It has the Brooklyn Bridge on one side and the great Harper's publishing house on another, and is roofed over by the elevated railway trestles. At Cherry street and Franklin Square Walter Franklin, the great Russian merchant, built a palace, which became the Presidential mansion, where Washington held his court and gave his brilliant receptions.

PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, just east of the City Hall, contains most of the great newspaper offices, the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Sun*, *World*, *News*, *Journal*, *Mail* and *Express* and many others, with scores of famous and widely influential weekly papers. Here the great presses thunder on, night and day, printing their varied editions; reporters flit to and fro with "copy;" and the wonderful New York newspapers are made up, with all their teeming freightage of battle and murder and sudden death, lectures, political leaders and the annals of the passing day.

UNION SQUARE is a park of three and one-half acres, with fountains, trees, statues of Lincoln and Washington, electric lights and other bravery, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets and Broadway and Fourth avenue. All around are hotels, restaurants, theatres, shops and offices, the centre of an ever busy and picturesque life. Its northern part is an open *plaza* for parades, with a platform for speakers or reviewing officers.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, where Fifth avenue begins, is a park of nine acres, occupying the site of the old Potter's Field, wherein more than 100,000 human bodies were buried.

MADISON SQUARE covers six acres, between Broadway and Madison avenue and Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets, and has lawns and trees, statues of Seward and Farragut, and a tall electric light tower. Around it are stores, huge hotels, restaurants and famous club houses. It is the central point of the life and splendor of upper New York.

GRAMERCY PARK, one and one-half acres, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets and Third and Fourth avenues, a part of the old Gramercy farm, is a private *plaisance*, around which are the homes of many old families—John Bigelow (No. 21), Cyrus W. Field (123 East Twenty-first street), David Dudley Field (64 Park avenue), Max Strakosch and others. Here was the palatial home of the late Samuel J. Tilden (No. 15).

STUYVESANT SQUARE, on a part of the old Stuyvesant farm, covers four acres, between East Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, with the tall twin spires of St. George's overlooking it. In this vicinity dwell Hamilton Fish (ex-Secretary of State), Sidney Webster, Jackson S. Schultz, Russell Sturgis, Richard H. Stoddard (the poet), William H. Schieffelin, the Rutherfords, the Stuyvesants and other well-known persons. The square has rich and luxuriant foliage and lawns, the local paradise for the dwellers in the adjacent crowded tenement regions of the East side.

TOMPKINS SQUARE covers ten acres of lawns and greenery, between East Seventh and Tenth streets and Avenues A and B, surrounded by one of the most overcrowded tenement regions of the East side.

BRYANT PARK is a pleasant open space, between Fortieth street and Forty-second street and Sixth avenue and the Reservoir, which received its present name in 1884, in honor of William Cullen Bryant. On this site the world-renowned Crystal Palace stood in those far-away days before the war. It is now a favorite resort of West side children.

MORNINGSIDE PARK, a long-drawn and nearly unimproved public ground of forty-seven acres, extends from 110th street to 123d street, near Tenth avenue, and has a costly and far-viewing driveway. It lies on the east, or morning, side of the ridge which separates Harlem plains from the Riverside Park and Hudson River.

MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE surrounds a bold, rocky hill, by which even the lordly Fifth avenue is stopped, in the environs of Harlem. It abounds in maples, tulip trees, oaks, etc.; and from the *plaza* near the fire alarm tower, on the crest of the hill, a broad view is enjoyed.



Exchanges and Boards of Trade.

THERE are a number of these in New York, but the three most interesting to visitors are the Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange and Consolidated Exchange.

STOCK EXCHANGE is on Broad street, near Wall street. The stranger should not fail to visit the gallery of the Exchange between the hours of ten and three. As the name would indicate, the business of the Exchange is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and securities. The manner in which the brokers transact business is most amusing and extraordinary, and, to the uninitiated, appears to consist of incoherent shouting and violent gesticulation, to which no one seems to pay the least attention. When the market is active, the scene is as though pandemonium had broken loose. A seat in the Exchange now costs twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. The building is of white marble, and the great hall is handsomely frescoed. The visitors' gallery is entered from Wall street.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE is, perhaps, the most imposing and impressive building in New York. It is at the foot of Broadway and fronts on Bowling Green, and is in rich Italian Renaissance architecture, of brick, with a copious use of terra cotta, in medallions, the arms and names of the States, and projecting galley-prows. Above its uppermost long line of round arches rises an immense campanile, covering forty by seventy feet and 225 feet high, richly decorated, and nobly dominating lower New York and the bay. The building is 307 by 150 feet in area, and 116 feet high; and the main hall is a noble one, 220 by 144 feet, and 60 feet high. From the visitors' gallery you may look down on the 3000 members of the Exchange (organized in 1861, and the largest in the world), and see and hear their fierce bargaining. The scene resembles a pitched battle between walls, and without cavalry. Near the gallery are the sumptuous library and reception rooms. Go to the superintendent of the building and get a pass (without charge) to ascend the tower. The climb is made luxuriously by elevator; and from the summit you see a magnificent and unrivaled bird's-eye view of lower New York, the bay, Staten Island, the shores and blue mountains of New Jersey, Brooklyn and Long Island. "Not the White Tower, nor the Colonne Napoleon, nor Bunker-hill Monument offers anything equal to the urban, rural and marine scenery presented to the vision." The building rests on 15,437 piles made of sturdy Maine and Nova Scotia trees. It was planned by George B. Post, and erected between 1881 and 1884. It is entirely fireproof. The flag flying from its tower is the largest ever made, covering fifty by twenty feet. There are nine passenger elevators. The money vault contains 1300 safes, and is defended by seven alternate layers of iron and steel. The Exchange cost \$3,179,000. "Harper's Magazine" for July, 1886, has a thirty-page illustrated article describing this vast institution.

CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE was organized in 1875, under the title of the New York Mining Stock Exchange, and has since consolidated with it the American Mining Stock Exchange, the National Petroleum Exchange, the Miscellaneous Security Board, and the New York Petroleum Exchange and Stock Board. Its growth has been constant. Three years since the Exchange began dealing in the prominent stocks of the country, and now does nearly as much business in this line as the Stock Exchange. During the year 1887 it sold an average of 60,000 shares a day. A clearing system has been adopted which reduces risk to a minimum, only a very small amount of money being needed to effect balances. This is one of the most animated exchanges for a stranger to visit, as the fluctuations in oil are considerable, the activity is great, and the noise and hubbub indescribable. On the 16th of April, 1888, the Exchange moved into its handsome new building on Broadway, Exchange place and New street. The Broadway frontage is ninety-one feet; Exchange place, 132 feet, and New street, eighty-seven feet. The basement is fifteen feet high, and forms the first story on New street, being above the level of that thoroughfare; the main story is thirty-six feet, and above are four office floors. The main story is entirely devoted to the Exchange, giving nearly 10,000 square feet of space, and is well ventilated and lighted. The building is open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., visitors being admitted to the gallery during those hours.

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE has a new brick and granite building at Hudson and Harrison streets, with a tall tower. There are 800 members, dealing in butter, cheese, eggs and groceries.

COTTON EXCHANGE has a new and imposing seven-story building of yellow brick on Hanover Square, south of Wall street. It cost \$1,000,000.

COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE is a vast and massive building at the corner of Cortlandt and New Church streets, the headquarters for dealings in these great commodities.

AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE is at Broadway and Fiftieth street.

COFFEE EXCHANGE is at 141 Pearl street. It has over 300 members, and sometimes 100,000 bags of coffee are sold here in a day.

GROCERS' EXCHANGE is at Wall and Water streets. Tea and sugar are the chief commodities sold.

MARITIME EXCHANGE is in the Produce Exchange building. Open from eight to five (exchange hours, eleven to three). Marine and commercial news, reading room, library etc.

METAL EXCHANGE is at Pearl street and Burling slip.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE is at 57 Liberty street.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, 309 Greenwich street.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 1 Broadway.

BREWERS' EXCHANGE, corner of Worth and Chatham streets.

CATTLE EXCHANGE, Broadway and Thirty-eighth street.

DISTILLERS' WINE AND SPIRIT EXCHANGE, 19 South William street.

ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING EXCHANGE, Duncan Building, corner Nassau and Pine streets.

FOREIGN FRUIT EXCHANGE, 64 Broad street.

HARDWARE BOARD OF TRADE, 6 and 8 Warren street.

MANHATTAN STOCK EXCHANGE, 69 New street.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS EXCHANGE, 14 Vesey street, near Broadway.

MILK EXCHANGE, 22 North Moore street.

NEW YORK NAVAL STORE AND TOBACCO EXCHANGE, 113 Pearl street.

NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION, Bryant Building, 55 Liberty street.

NEW YORK FURNITURE BOARD OF TRADE, Bowery and 150 Canal street.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM EXCHANGE AND STOCK BOARD, 18 Broadway.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE, 76 and 78 Broad street.

STATIONERS' BOARD OF TRADE, 97 and 99 Nassau street.

SUGAR EXCHANGE, 87 Front street.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Homes, etc.

ALL over the city there are hospitals and dispensaries, where the sick and ailing are treated and cared for. If the patient be poor, no charge is made; if able, he is expected to pay a moderate sum. New York is peculiarly blessed in this most noble form of charity, and many of these institutions have attained a degree of excellence in management and comfort in appointments which render them more desirable as places in which to take refuge during illness than almost any private house or home. This is especially true of the New York, St. Luke's and Roosevelt hospitals, where, by paying a reasonable sum, the best medical attendance, diet and nursing may be had. Any visitor in the city, or any person living in a hotel or boarding house, should not be deterred by old-time prejudice from increasing his comfort and chances of recovery by removing at once to a first-class hospital, away from the noise and inattention incident to an illness in a boarding house. The medical visitors to these hospitals comprise the very best talent in the city, but to enumerate them would be impossible within the limits of this work. Many celebrated specialists give up a portion of their time to several hospitals or dispensaries as visiting surgeons or physicians.

In many of the hospitals, for \$5000 the donor and his successors have the privilege of nominating the occupant of a bed for all time. Frequently a bed is thus endowed in memory of some dead friend or relative, whose name it bears. Such a monument is more beautiful and enduring than any work of the sculptor's chisel.

There are also a great number of benevolent societies for the care of the blind, deaf and dumb, insane, aged, orphaned, indigent poor and friendless, of every sort and description. Many millions are annually spent on these charities.

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, at Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventeenth street, on Washington Heights, is a palatial brown-stone building, erected mainly in 1821, amid charming grounds of forty-five acres. Only paying patients are received.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, at Fanwood (One Hundred and Sixty-second street), Washington Heights, is richly endowed, and has thirty-seven acres of grounds. It was founded in 1816, and educates 250 pupils, the course being eight years. Open daily, 1.30 to 4 p. m.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, at Ninth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street, has a granite Gothic building. It was founded in 1831. Blind children are educated here, in letters and useful arts. Open to visitors, 1 to 6 p. m. daily.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, entrance foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river. Established November, 1826. Contagious diseases not admitted. The cost of sustaining the institution is about \$100,000 per annum. The medical management is vested in a medical board, who meet on the last day of every month to assign from their own number the visiting staff to the several divisions. Rules of the United States Military Hospital for the inspection of the wards are followed. Admission of patients (between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.) is procurable upon the recommendation of a physician; accidents and sudden illness, at any time of day or night. Hours for visitors, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ORPHAN ASYLUM, at Riverside Park, was founded about 1807, in a small hired house below City Hall Park. Its property is now worth \$1,000,000, and 200 orphans are in its charge.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL (Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue) is a great, many-balconied, brick building, with ornamental Gothic gables. The institution was founded by the Earl of Dunmore, in 1771; and its ancient seat, between Duane and Church streets and Broadway, was vacated in 1870, the present building being opened in 1877. Ward patients pay \$1 a day.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, was founded in 1850 by the Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, and has an oblong parallelogram of buildings, with wings, and a central chapel flanked with towers. It is attended by Episcopal nuns, and the form of worship is Episcopalian; but patients are received without regard to sect.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, at Lexington avenue and East Sixty-sixth street, is a noble Elizabethan pile of brick and marble, admirably equipped, with nearly 200 free beds. It cost \$340,000, and was erected by Jewish New Yorkers, but is non-sectarian.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, at Madison avenue and East Seventieth street, founded by James Lenox, who also established the magnificent Lenox Library, is a handsome Gothic building, dating from 1872.

CANCER HOSPITAL, THE NEW YORK (there is but one other in the world), is on Eighth avenue, near One Hundred and Fifth street. It was founded in 1884, with an endowment of \$200,000 from John Jacob Astor, \$50,000 from Mrs. Gen. Cullom, and \$25,000 each from Mrs. Astor, Mrs. R. I. Stuart and Mrs. C. H. Rogers.

OLD LADIES' HOME, of the Baptist Church, on Sixty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue, is a spacious semi-Gothic building in the form of the letter H.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL, at Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, richly endowed by the late James H. Roosevelt, is an admirably arranged and spacious pavilion hospital, opened in 1871, and accommodating 180 patients.

Among the other beneficent institutions of New York are:

Actors' Fund, 12 Union square.	Bethany Institute for Woman's Christian Work, 69 Second avenue.
American Dramatic Fund, 1267 Broadway.	Bible and Fruit Mission, East Twenty-sixth street.
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 West Fifty-fourth street.	Bread and Beef House, 139 West Forty-eighth street.
Artists' Fund Society, 6 Astor place.	Catholic Protectory, at Fordham.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, 136 Second avenue, Catholic, for 200 vagrants.	Chambers Street Hospital, 160 Chambers street.
Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue and Sixty-seventh street.	Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, 151 East Sixty-sixth street.
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fourth street. Founded 1814.	Charity Organization Society, 21 University place.
Asylum for Lying-in Women, 139 Second avenue. Founded 1823.	Children's Aid Society, 24 St. Mark's place.
Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, 215 West Thirty-ninth street. For 150 orphans.	City Mission Society, 306 Mulberry street.
Baptist Home for Aged Persons, Fourth avenue and Sixty-eighth street.	Colored Home and Hospital, First avenue and Sixty-fifth street.
	Colored Orphan Asylum, Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third street. 300 beneficiaries. Founded 1837.
	Day Nursery and Babies' Shelter, 143 West Twentieth street.

Emergency Hospital, 223 East Twenty-sixth street.
 Female Assistance Society, 288 Madison avenue.
 Five-Points House of Industry 155 Worth street.
 Five-Points Mission, 61 Park street.
 Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth street, near Third avenue.
 Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, 47 West Eleventh street.
 Friends' Employment Society, Rutherford place.
 Grace Memorial House, 94 Fourth avenue.
 Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital, Fourth avenue, near East Sixty-seventh street.
 Harlem Hospital, 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.
 Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, Tenth avenue and West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street.
 Home for Aged Hebrews, One Hundred and Fifth street, near Tenth avenue.
 Home for Aged Men and Women, One Hundred and Sixth street, near Ninth avenue.
 Home for Colored Aged, foot of East Sixty-fifth street.
 Home for Convalescent, 433 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street.
 Home for Deaf-Mutes, 220 East Thirteenth street.
 Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, 49 West Fourth street,
 Home for Incurables, 54 West Eleventh street.
 Home for Inebriates, Madison avenue and Eighty-sixth street.
 Home for Mothers and Infants, Tenth avenue and West Sixty-first street.
 Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 487 Hudson street.
 Home for Sailors, 190 Cherry street.
 Home for the Aged Poor, 231 West Thirty-eighth street, and 179 East Seventieth street.
 Home for the Friendless, 32 East Thirtieth street.
 Home for Women, 273 Water street, 260 Greene street.
 Home of Industry for Reformed Men, 40 East Houston street.
 Hospital New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, East Fifty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue.
 Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, Lexington avenue and Forty-second street.
 House of Industry, 120 West Sixteenth street.
 House of Mercy, West Eighty-sixth street.
 House of Rest for Consumptives, at Fordham.
 House of the Good Shepherd, East Eighty-ninth street.
 Howard Mission, 56 Rivington street.
 Infant Asylum, Tenth avenue and East Sixty-first street.
 Institution for the Blind, Ninth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.
 Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second street.
 Institution of Mercy, 33 East Houston street.
 Juvenile Asylum, Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street.
 Ladies' Helping Hand Association, 160 West Twenty-ninth street.
 Leake and Watts Orphan House, Ninth avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh street.
 Magdalen Asylum, Eighty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue.
 Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 103 Park avenue.
 Masonic Board of Relief, Masonic Temple.
 Medical Mission, 81 Roosevelt street.
 Methodist Episcopal Home, 255 West Forty-second street. For aged and infirm.
 Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 351 West Thirty-fourth street.
 Midnight Mission, 260 Greene street. For fallen women.
 New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second avenue and Thirteenth street.
 New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 5 Livingston place.
 New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 201 East Twenty-third street.
 Nursery and Child's Hospital, Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street.
 Olivet Helping Hand, 63 Second street.
 Orphan Asylum (Catholic), Fifth avenue and Madison avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. 1200 children.
 Orphan's Home (Episcopal), Forty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue.
 Peabody Home for Aged Women, West Farms.
 Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, Seventy-third street, near Madison avenue.
 St. Barnabas Home, 304 Mulberry street.
 St. Elizabeth Hospital, 225 West Thirty-first street.
 St. Francis Hospital, 605 Fifth street.
 St. John's Guild, 8 University place.
 St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Avenue A and Eighty-ninth street.
 State Charities Aid Association, 21 University place.
 Trinity Hospital, 50 Varick street.
 Women's Christian Temperance Home, 440 East Fifty-seventh street.
 Women's Hospital, Fourth avenue and Forty-ninth street.
 Young Women's Home, 27 Washington square.

ART GALLERIES.

No city has larger or more noteworthy collections of modern art-works than the city of New York. Visitors should not fail to enjoy spending a few hours in one or more of our important galleries.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park, near Fifth avenue and Eighty-third street. Open free every day except Monday and Tuesday, when admission is twenty-five cents. A great collection of Dutch and Flemish pictures and other European works of art. The first movement towards founding the Museum was made in 1869, and for some years its collections were kept in rented buildings down town (Fourteenth street). The present fireproof brick and granite modern-Gothic building was dedicated in 1880 by the President of the United States. It is 218 by 95 feet in area, and new structures are being built in connection, so that in time it will be one of the greatest art-museums in the world. Space fails to tell of the beauties of these varied and extensive collections, numbering many thousands of pieces. Pamphlet catalogues are for sale at the door, for ten cents each, one for the Loan Collection of Paintings, one for the Old Masters, one for the Cesnola Collection, etc. The pleasure of a visit will be much heightened by their aid. A long rainy day can be profitably and charmingly spent at the Museum. In the West-entrance Hall are many fine pieces of statuary, Beer's medallion of Michael Angelo, the Apollo Belvedere, Hiram Power's "California," "George Washington," "Alexander I. of Russia," Roncanelli's "Rose of Sharon," Albano's "Thief" from Dante's "Inferno," Mozier's "Rizpah," Fisher's "Goethe," McDonald's "Gen. Hancock," Schwanthalter's "Dancing Girl," Marochetti's "Washington," Houdon's "Franklin," Connelly's "Thetis;" and many fine works by Barye, Barbedienne, Thorwaldsen, Reinhart, Canova, Launt Thompson, *et alii.*, loaned by their owners. Here also is the Poe Memorial, presented to the Museum by the actors of New York. On the southwest stairway is a collection of forty-three water-colors by William T. Richards of New England and White Mountain scenes. The great hall contains many pieces of the famous Cesnola collections, from Cyprus, and various other interesting collections of rare objects of art. In the galleries are the collections of gold jewelry and Greek and Phenician glass from the Cesnola treasure-trove, and Japanese, Egyptian and Oriental porcelain and antiquities. Among the art-treasures in the western galleries are many of Kensett's exquisite landscapes, Gifford's and Durand's masterpieces, Frère's Oriental scenes, Couture's "Decadence of Rome," Maignan's "Outrage at Anagni," Madrazo's portrait of Robert L. Stuart, Bonnat's portrait of John Taylor Johnston, Meyer von Bremen's *genre* pictures, Granet's "Benedictines," Hellquist's great Swedish historical scene, Wylie's "Death of a Vendean Chief," William M. Hunt's "Boy and Butterfly," Marr's "Mystery of Life;" landscapes by Cropsey, Inness and Breton; Boughton's famous "Judgment of Wouter Van Twiller," Schreyer's Arab scenes, and many other noble and almost priceless works of art. The East Gallery is devoted to pictures by the old masters—Baroccio, Albani, Titian, Correggio, Tiarini, Caravaggio, Tintoretto, Tiepolo, Sassoferato, Bordone, Andrea del Sarto, Ghirlandajo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Jordaens, Hals, Van Dyck, Cuyp, Wouverman, Ostade, Teniers, Terburg, Breughel, Ruysdael, Steen, Velazquez, Murillo, Copley, Stuart, Trumbull, Jarvis, Etty, Lely, Poussin. Rubens's "Return of the Holy Family from Egypt" was painted on wood for the Jesuit Church at Antwerp, and after the suppression of the Jesuits, in 1777, passed to London. His "Lions Chasing Deer" came from Cardinal Fieschi's collection. Many other pictures in this remarkable collection have romantic histories, extending over centuries. Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," purchased at the Stewart sale for fifty-nine thousand dollars, has been presented by Cornelius Vanderbilt; and the magnificent collection of paintings bequeathed to the museum by the late Catherine Wolf and Mr. George I. Seney's munificent gifts have also been added.

Lenox Library's Picture Gallery (Fifth avenue and Seventy-first street), has about 150 fine paintings, including Munkacsy's "Blind Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to his Daughters," Turner's "A Scene on the French Coast" and "Fingal's Cave," Horace Vernet's "Siege of Saragossa," Gainsborough's "A Romantic Woody Landscape," Andrea del Sarto's "Tobit and the Angel," Delaroche's "The Field of Battle," Church's "Cotopaxi," Thomas Cole's "Expulsion from Paradise," Bierstadt's "Yo-

Semite." Sir Joshua Reynolds' portraits of Edmund Burke, Kitty Fisher, and Mrs. Billington; portraits by Leshe, Stuart, Newton, Trumbull, Inman, Peale, Copley, Daniel Huntington, S. F. B. Morse, Healey, Pine and others; and original paintings of dogs by Landseer; sheep by Verboeckhoven; landscapes by Mulready, Constable, Kensett, George L. Brown, Durand and Ruysdael; and classical subjects by Sir David Wilkie. The statuary includes Crawford's "Sleeping Shepherd Boy" and "Children in the Wood," Rauch's "Victory," Powers' "La Penserosa," Ball's "Abraham Lincoln," Sir John Steele's "Sir Walter Scott," Trentanove's "Napoleon" etc.

Society of American Artists, was instituted in the summer of 1877, by a few of the younger American artists who had for some time the project under consideration. Feeling that the taste for art was strong enough among the art-loving public of the city to take interest in and support an institution in addition to the Academy of Design, they determined upon its formation. Some of the best known of the artists belonging to the National Academy, and who liked the enterprise and energy of the new society joined its ranks. Its objects are to afford to artists a second exhibition to that of the Academy, where they may display their canvases, and to encourage social intercourse between artists of similar views and ideas. All artists who agree with the principles of the society and with its objects are eligible for election, and are elected by a simple majority vote. The society holds an annual exhibition. William M. Chase, president, 51 West Tenth street; W. A. Coffin, secretary.

American Water Color Society rooms are at 51 West Tenth street, was organized in the autumn of 1866. Its objects are the furthering of the interests of painting in water colors, the holding of an exhibition where the works of its members may be displayed and sold, and the bringing together of artists who paint themselves and are anxious for the further development of painting in water colors. The members are divided into resident and non-resident, but the latter are allowed to contribute to the exhibitions. Any recognized artist who paints in water colors is eligible for election, which is by ballot at a regular meeting of the society. Two negative votes exclude. Annual exhibitions are held in the Academy of Design in January of each year. The water color exhibition is now an important event of the year in the art world. The officers are J. G. Brown, president; Henry Farrar, secretary.

Society of Decorative Art at 28 East Twenty-first street, was instituted February 24, 1877, by five persons. It was formed for the establishment of rooms for the exhibition and sale of women's work, the diffusion of a knowledge of decorative art among women, and their training in artistic industries. According to the last annual report, the society has the names of 3910 contributors of work on its books. All articles sent for sale must pass the committee on admission and, if accepted as being up to the required standard, are exhibited in the sales-room free of charge. When sold, ten per cent is deducted from the price received. The society is constantly extending its usefulness in an educational direction to women and children. During the past year instruction has been given in free-hand drawing, modeling, plain sewing and fine needle work, wood carving, practical designing and light metal work, at the society's free studios, 37 and 39 West Twenty-second street. These free classes, under the auspices of the society, are in charge of a special committee, and supported by a distinct fund raised for the purpose. The society is governed by a board of twelve managers, from whom the officers, except the secretaries, are elected. The officers are Mrs. William T. Blodgett, president; Mr. George C. Magoun, treasurer; Miss M. A. Stimson, secretary.

National Academy of Design, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, is a study in dark-blue stone and white Westchester marble of thirteenth-century Gothic architecture, forming a peculiarly lovely and artistic facade. The great exhibition galleries, on the third floor, are reached by an imposing oak and marble staircase; and here are held exhibitions of paintings for two months every spring. The carved capitals of the columns were careful studies from leaves and flowers. The anvil-wrought iron-work is remarkable for its finish and strength. Notice the beautiful Gothic entrance and drinking fountain. Daniel Huntington is president of the National Academy, and T. Addison Richards is secretary. The National Academicians (N. A.) are chosen annually from the Associates (A. N. A.)

American Art Association—An association for the promotion and encouragement of art, with handsome galleries at 6 East Twenty-third street. Two exhibitions, spring and autumn, are held each year. The president is Joseph F. Sutton; vice-presidents, T. E. Kirby and R. A. Robertson; secretary, Miss Catherine Timson.

New York Historical Society, 170 Second avenue, corner of East 11th street, has in its gallery 1000 pictures, many of them by the old masters, and 100 pieces of statuary. This magnificent collection, the finest in America, is unfortunately sealed against the public, except such as secure an introduction from members of the Society.

Sarony's, the famous photograph gallery at 37 Union Square, has a rare and interesting collection of weapons, armor, pictures, statuary, and other bric-a-brac, quite worthy of a visit.

Art Rooms and Art Stores are numerous, and many should be visited, to see the fine modern paintings, etchings, bronzes, etc. Knoedler's (formerly Goupil's), Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street; Avery's, 86 Fifth avenue; Schaus', Fifth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street; Kohn's, 166 Fifth avenue; Cottier's, 144 Fifth avenue; Sarony's, 37 Union Square; Keppel's (rare engravings and etchings), 23 East Sixteenth street.

Private Galleries of the Vanderbilts, Belmont and Hilton, are very rich in fine paintings, but may not be visited by strangers unaccredited.

Hoffman House, in its bar-room, parlors, and rotunda, has several of the finest and costliest art-works in America, including pictures by Correggio and Bouguereau, a large Gobelin tapestry, and other pieces. It is often visited by ladies.

Madame Provost, on West Twenty-seventh street, opposite the Victoria Hotel, exhibits rare Persian bric-a-brac, armor, embroideries, plaques, etc.

Studios of artists occupy the Sherwood Building, Sixth avenue and Fifty-seventh street; the Studio Building, 51 West Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the Fourth avenue Studio Building, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street. There are also many studios in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street; the Studio Building, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street; the Rembrandt, West Fifty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue; the Holbein, 139-145 West Fifty-fifth street, and No. 108 West Fifty-fifth street. In the Sherwood are the studios of Bolton Jones, Deluce, Fredericks, Beckwith, Granville Perkins, Curran, etc. In the Rembrandt are the Giffords and Sartain, and Junius Henri Browne, the literarian. Many of the artists have regular reception days, when visitors are made welcome.

ART SCHOOLS.

Art School of Cooper Union, Third avenue and Seventh street.

Art School National Academy of Design, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.

Art Students' League, 38 West Fourteenth street, under C. R. Lamb's presidency.

School of Industrial Art, for women, 251 West Twenty-third street.

Women's Institute of Technical Design, 124 Fifth avenue.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

THESE are not as numerous in proportion in New York as they are in London, but, notwithstanding the fact that several clubs have died from inanition within a few years, the increased membership in desirable clubs seems to indicate that club life is growing in favor in New York. The following is a list of the principal clubs and societies :

UNION LEAGUE CLUB house, at Fifth avenue and West Thirty-ninth street, was built in 1879-80, at a cost of \$400,000, with sumptuous halls, dining-room, art gallery, library, billiard-room, café, etc., decorated by Louis Tiffany, John LaFarge and Franklin Smith. The club has 1500 members. The entrance fee is \$300, and the annual dues \$75. It was organized in 1863, as a union of gentlemen devoted to "absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States . . . to resist and expose corruption, and promote reform in National, State and municipal affairs; and to elevate the idea of American citizenship." It raised and equipped several regiments for the National armies during the Secession war. This is the most elegant club-house in America.

UNION CLUB, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, is a social and non-political club, ranking among the first in New York. The club-house is a fine brown-stone building owned by the club, and admirably adapted to its uses. The membership is limited by the constitution to 1000, and at present there are 1000 full members and 11 life members, thus filling the list. There are also 42 Army and Navy members. Candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded by two members, and their names posted in the club-house for ten days. Election is by the Governing Board of 24 members, one black ball in ten excluding. The entrance fee is \$300, and the annual dues are \$75, payable May 1st. Officers of the Army and Navy are exempt from the yearly dues. The club was organized in August, 1836, and the presidents have been Chief-Justice Jones, Com. John C. Stevens, Gov. John A. King, Moses H. Grinnell, William M. Evarts, William Constable and, at present, John J. Townsend.

AUTHORS' CLUB, at 19 West Twenty-fourth street, decorated by Francis Lathrop, is the haunt of the leading men of letters in the great metropolis. Among its members are Curtis, Eggleston, Stedman, Stoddard, Bunner, Matthews, Boyessen, Godwin, Hay and James. In the same building is the hall of the New York Fencing Club (see *Century Magazine*, January, 1887).

GROLIER CLUB (64 Madison avenue) contains fifty bibliophiles, and studies bookbinding, extending, fine printing, paper making, etc., as arts.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, founded in 1868, is the leading society of the kind in America. It has a four-story building at Sixth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, with bowling, billiards, swimming tank, gymnasium, café, parlors, reading-room, etc. The grounds and boat-houses are at Travers Island. There are 2000 members.

MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB, 524 Fifth avenue, has a sumptuous double house of brown-stone for its home, with café, billiard, chess and card-rooms, reading-room, and great wealth of statuary, paintings, velvet carpets, gymnasium, etc. Their athletic grounds and cinder track are at Eighth avenue and Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets. The club was founded in 1877.

LOTOS CLUB, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, is a social organization, with monthly art receptions in its handsome brown-stone building. It includes many authors, artists, actors, etc. Admission, \$200; annual dues, \$50. There are 500 members.

CENTURY ASSOCIATION, at 109 East Fifteenth street, is for the advancement of literature and art, and has a fine library and picture gallery. Six hundred members.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, 22 West Twenty-seventh street. This is one of the most prominent racing associations in America. The club house is at Jerome Park, where many of the grandest equestrian contests of modern times have taken place.

CALEDONIAN CLUB, handsome sand-stone building at Greenwich avenue and Thirteenth street (Jackson square). Founded in 1856, as a social and athletic society for Scotchmen.

CALUMET CLUB, 3 West Thirtieth street. Young society men.

CANADIAN CLUB, 12 East Twenty-ninth street. Founded 1884.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB. This is the most progressive and popular racing association in this country. It was organized in 1879, and has the finest race track in America, at Sheepshead bay. The meetings are held in June and September of each year. The *Futurity Stakes*, the richest in the world, are decided on this track. The rooms are on Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street. Leonard W. Jerome is president and J. G. K. Lawrence, secretary.

DOWN TOWN CLUB, 50 Pine street. 500 members.

HARMONIE CLUB, in a handsome building at 45 West Forty-second street. Three hundred and sixty German members. Founded in 1852.

THE LAMBS CLUB, Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, largely composed of actors. The late Lester Wallack officiated for some years as the Shepherd.

MERCHANTS' CLUB, 108 Leonard street. Founded 1872. Two hundred members.

NEW YORK PRESS CLUB. The Press Club was instituted in December, 1872. Active membership is limited to those employed on the public press of the city and vicinity, to city correspondents of papers abroad, and to "gentlemen engaged in literary pursuits other than that of journalism." Honorary members may be chosen without regard to these qualifications. Election to active membership is by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting; to honorary membership by a unanimous vote. The initiation fee is \$25, and the dues \$1 per month. The club has its rooms at 120 Nassau street, where it has a parlor, a commodious work room, a good library and a billiard room.

NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY includes many eminent Southerners, now domiciled in New York.

RACQUET CLUB, Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Two courts. Four hundred and fifty members.

KIT-KAT CLUB, at 23 East Fourteenth Street, is composed of artists.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-second street, is a very aristocratic society of 350 members.

LAWYERS' CLUB. Following the example of the merchants in the dry-goods district, the lawyers have formed a down-town club, which is located in the Equitable building. The rooms extend the whole length of the Pine street wing, and front eighty feet on Broadway. There are a library, smoking-room, kitchen, dining-room and private dining-room. Those connected with this undertaking are among the lawyers of highest reputation in the city, and it is expected to make this a general meeting-place for the profession, while at the same time giving the comforts of a club.

MANHATTAN CLUB has a fine brown-stone building at Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street. It was founded in 1865 to advance Democratic principles.

ST. NICHOLAS CLUB, 413 Fifth avenue, was founded in 1875, as a social organization of descendants of the New York families, prior to 1785. Three hundred members.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY, founded in 1835, for descendants of old New Yorkers before 1785, has famous dinners, and includes the old aristocracy of the city.

SOROSIS is a woman's club, founded in 1868, and now with 350 members. Meets twice a month at Delmonico's.

UNIVERSITY CLUB, Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street (old Union League Club house). Founded in 1865. For former students at college, West Point or Annapolis.

TAMMANY SOCIETY was founded in 1789, to inculcate love of America, with an aboriginal ritual, intended to conciliate the hostile Indians, and to antagonize the aristocratic Cincinnati. William Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. The members, in Indian costume, received the Sachems of the Creeks from Carolina.

YACHT CLUBS. The LARCHMONT, New York (57 Madison avenue), AMERICAN (574 Fifth avenue), SEAWANHAKA (Tompkinsville), and ATLANTIC (Bay Ridge), are the chief yacht clubs of the city.

ROWING CLUBS include the ATLANTA, NASSAU, GRAMERCY, COLUMBIA COLLEGE and NEW YORK ATHLETIC, which have their boat-houses along Harlem river, near Third avenue.

BICYCLING CLUBS. The New York Bicycling Club, founded in 1879, has rooms in Fifty-ninth street, near the Park. The Citizens' Bicycling Club is at 26 West Sixtieth street, where they have the best club-house for the purpose in America. Several smaller clubs are in existence. There are upwards of 1200 bicycles in the city, and great numbers in Brooklyn and other adjacent municipalities.

OHIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, 236 Fifth avenue.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, University Building.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 60 Wall street. It dates from 1842, and Albert Gallatin was its first president.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY owns a building at No. 11 West Twenty-ninth street.

Founded in 1852. One thousand five hundred fellows. Chief Justice Charles P. Daly is president. It has 20,000 volumes and 8000 maps.

AMERICAN METEORLOGICAL SOCIETY, East Forty-ninth street.

AMERICAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, 12 East Twenty-second street. Founded 1865.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 45 University place.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 36 Cooper Union.

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 64 Madison avenue.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, 26 West Twenty-eighth street.

MASONIC TEMPLE (Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street) is a massive and simple building of gray granite, erected at a cost of over \$1,000,000. The ground floor is devoted to business, the second floor to the Grand Lodge hall, the third and fourth to lodge and chapter rooms.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, at Grand and Centre streets, is a singular looking and massive structure, built about the year 1860, and containing many decorated lodge rooms. There are about 100 lodges.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, has a spacious and stately Renaissance building (erected in 1869) of New Jersey brown-stone and yellow Ohio marble; with library (35,000 volumes), gymnasium, lecture rooms. It is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. (Sundays, 2 to 10), and strangers are made very welcome. It aims to improve the spiritual, mental and physical condition of young men by evening classes, sociables, prayer meetings, Bible classes, music, entertainments, etc. There are seven branches.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in East Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, is a handsome building of red brick and rock-faced Belleville stone, with a pyramidal roof of red Akron tiles, and abundant tiling, terra-cotta, oaken wainscots, stained glass, etc. Inside are rich parlors, a large chapel, employment rooms, a large library (10,000 volumes), and free schools for type-writing, bookkeeping, short-hand, dress-making, wall paper designing, modelling, etc.

The association was founded in 1871, and has 180 members. R. H. Robertson erected the building in 1886, at a cost of \$125,000, to which John Jacob Astor gave \$30,000, and the three Vanderbilt daughters (Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Twombly), \$45,500.

LIBRARIES.

Free Circulating is intended to become to New York what the Public Library is to Boston, except that it will be composed of many separate collections, in different parts of the city. Andrew Carnegie, John Jacob Astor and others have lately given considerable sums for this purpose. The branches now in operation are at 49 Bond street (13,000 volumes), and the OTTENDORFER LIBRARY, at 135 Second avenue, founded by Oswald Ottendorfer in 1884 (12,000 volumes, half of them German). The BRUCE LIBRARY (endowed by Miss Catherine W. Bruce as a memorial of her father) on West Forty-second, west of Seventh avenue, adjoining the Baptist church. Another branch is to be built down town, on the west side.

'Apprentices', founded in 1820, and still conducted by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, is at 18 East Sixteenth street. It contains 70,000 volumes, one-third of which are stories. It is open to lads under eighteen, journeymen, apprentices and working-women, giving out 160,000 books a year. It is open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Astor Library, on Lafayette Place, is a handsome brown-stone Romanesque building, 200 feet long, containing 226,000 volumes, and open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Books are not allowed to go out. There is a spacious vestibule, with twenty-four marble busts, and of the three great halls above the centre one is for catalogues and delivery, and the others for general reading. Some of the departments of literature are more complete than in any other American library, and many scholars haunt the twilight alcoves while making books. John Jacob Astor left \$400,000 to found the library with, in 1848, to which his son, William B. Astor, added \$550,000, and his grandson, John Jacob Astor, \$300,000. There are many Greek and Latin MSS., black-letter volumes and Shakespeareana.

Cooper Union, a huge brown-stone building at the head of the Bowery, covers an entire square, and contains free libraries, reading-rooms, lecture-foundations, evening schools of design, engraving, science, telegraphy, etc., and the rooms of the American Geographical Society. It was founded by Peter Cooper, a wealthy iron founder and glue manufacturer, who stated his idea thus : "The duty of a business man is to make money ; the duty of a Christian is to spend it." He erected this building in 1857, at a cost of \$630,000, and richly endowed the group of free schools that he founded here. The library contains 20,000 volumes.

Mercantile, in Clinton Hall, Astor place, was incorporated in 1866, and is open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. It contains 210,000 volumes, and has a large reading-room. There are 5500 members, who pay \$4 or \$5 each per year. It has branches at 431 Fifth avenue and 2 Liberty place.

Lenox Library is a noble building of white Lockport limestone, in modern French architecture, fronting on Central Park, at Fifth avenue and Seventy-first street, 192 by 114 feet in area, forming a courtyard between the central building, its advancing wings, and a ponderous limestone wall with iron gates. It was built and equipped, at a cost of \$1,000,000, by the late James Lenox, who afterwards richly endowed it for the people. Access to its treasures has not been made so easy that the people know much about it, and there have been ferocious skits in the newspapers (and notably in *Life*) about the practical exclusion of the public. If anyone wants to visit the Library he must write to the superintendent, Dr. G. H. Moore, 1001 Fifth avenue, and receive a card of admission. You had better try this, and go up there on a rainy day, when unable to do sightseeing out-doors. From the Grand Union Hotel go up on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad to Sixty-seventh street station. In the south wing is the library, containing precious *incunabula*; a perfect Mazarin Bible, printed by Gutenberg and Faust in 1650, and the oldest of printed books ; Latin Bibles printed at Mayence in 1462 (by Faust and Schöffer), and at Nuremberg in 1477 (with many notes in Melanchthon's handwriting); seven fine Caxtons ; block-books ;

five of Eliot's Indian Bibles ; "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye" (Bruges, 1474), the first book printed in English ; the Bay Psalm Book (Cambridge, 1640), the first book printed in the United States, etc. There are also many rare MSS. on vellum, illuminated, dating from before the invention of printing. These objects are exhibited and entertainingly explained by the librarian, the venerable Dr. S. Austin Allibone, author of the *Dictionary of Authors*.

New York Law Institute, Post Office Building, Rooms 116 to 122, fourth floor. Founded in 1828, for the use of members of the bar, but is now also open for the use of the public. The library contains about 32,500 volumes of legal works and a few books of reference indirectly useful to lawyers. There are to be found many very scarce copies of law reports ; a few books belonging to Alexander Hamilton, and containing numerous entries in his handwriting ; a note-book of Lord Hardwicke ; the cases and opinions of Charles O'Conor ; portraits of Thomas Addis Emmet, Chancellor Kent and Judge Greene C. Bronson, and busts of James T. Brady and John Anthon. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Terms for life membership, if paid in one sum, \$150 ; if paid in installments of \$35 initiation and \$20 annually, \$200. The rooms have lately been much remodeled.

American Museum of Natural History, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, corner of Seventy-seventh street, was founded in 1869. The corner-stone of this building was laid by President Grant in 1874, and the Museum was opened in 1877 by President Hayes. It is a Gothic building of brick and granite, with several large and admirably arranged halls. Here are found the Powell collection of British Columbian objects, the Robert Bell collection from Hudson's Bay, the De Morgan collection of stone-age implements from the valley of the Somme, the Jessup collection of North American woods and building stones, the James Hall collections in paleontology and geology, the Gay collection of shells, the Bailey collection of birds' nests and eggs, mounted mammalia, Indian dresses and weapons, Pacific Islanders' implements and weapons, 10,000 mounted birds, the Major Jones collection of Indian and mound-builders' antiquities from Georgia, the Porto Rico antiquities, a mammoth twenty-five feet high, several specimens of the extinct Australian bird, the Moa (fifteen feet high), reptiles, fishes, corals, minerals, etc. The library contains 12,000 scientific works. Many lectures are given here yearly for the teachers in the public schools, who come here to study these vast and interesting collections. New buildings are about to be added by the State. The Museum is open free on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is reached by the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad to the Eighty-first street station, or by the Eighth avenue horse cars.

Young Men's Christian Association has several libraries in different localities, the most important of which is in their building, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.

New York Historical Society, 170 Second avenue (open from 9 to 6), has upwards of 70,000 volumes, especially Americana and genealogy. It is inaccessible to the public.

Bar Association (7 West Twenty-ninth street) has a library of 24,000 volumes ; open to members and the judges.

City Library, 12 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

American Institute, 19 Astor place, 9 to 9.

Masonic, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

Mott Memorial (medical), 64 Madison avenue ; open 11 to 9.

New York Society, 67 University place, 8 to 6, 70,000 volumes. Founded 1754 ; \$15 a year.

STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMBOATS.

Ocean Steamships.

All the principal transatlantic steamships sail from the port of New York. A visit to one of them will repay the visitor. Select a steamer of the Cunard, White Star, Guion or French lines, and go down to the dock an hour or so before the sailing time (see daily papers). The vessel will be crowded with passengers and their friends, the saloon gay with floral offerings, and everything open to inspection. When the warning-bell rings, hurried farewells and parting injunctions and admonitions are given, and those who are to go on shore hurry down the gang-plank. Slowly the vessel backs out from the pier, and, amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and a chorus of good-byes, slowly turns her prow towards the many miles of trackless ocean which lie between her and her destination.

About this time the man who is always late comes rushing breathlessly down the pier, only to find that he is left again. It is of no avail for him frantically to wave his umbrella, and with shrill expostulation command the vessel to return. Those mighty engines will never cease to throb and pulse until the Old World is sighted.

The fastest trip on record across the Atlantic was made by the "Etruria" of the Cunard Line, between Queenstown and New York—six days, five hours and thirty minutes. The distance is a little short of 3000 miles.

The following is a list of the principal ocean lines sailing out of New York :

For Europe.

ANCHOR LINE.—New York to Glasgow. Saturdays. Pier 20 (old), N. R., foot of Dey street. Fares, first cabin, \$50 to \$60; second cabin, \$30. Henderson Bros., agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.—New York to Liverpool. Steamer "City of Rome." Every fourth Wednesday. Pier 41, N. R. Fares, first cabin, \$60 to \$100. Henderson Bros., agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.—New York to Liverpool. Wednesdays. Pier 40 (new), N. R., foot of Clarkson street. Fares, first cabin, \$80 to \$125. Vernon H. Brown & Co., agents, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.—COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. New York to Havre. Wednesdays. Pier 42 (new), N. R., foot of Morton street. Fares, first cabin, \$80 to \$100; second cabin, \$60. L. de Bebian & Co., agents, No. 3 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.—New York to Liverpool. Tuesdays. Pier 38 (new), N. R., foot of King street. Fares, first cabin, \$60, \$80 to \$100; second cabin, \$35 to \$60. A. M. Underhill & Co., agents, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN.—New York to Hamburg. Thursdays and Saturdays. Pier foot of First street, Hoboken. Fares, first cabin, \$50, \$60 to \$75. C. B. Richard & Co., agents, No. 61 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—New York to Liverpool. Thursdays and Saturdays. Foot of Grand street, Jersey City. Fares, first cabin, \$60, \$80 to \$100. Peter Wright & Sons, agents, Washington Building, No. 1 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.—New York to Liverpool. Saturdays. Pier 39 (new), N. R., foot of Houston street. Fares, first cabin, \$60 to \$70.

NATIONAL LINE.—New York to London. Pier 39 (new), N. R., foot of Houston street. Fares, first cabin, \$55 to \$60.

NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.—New York to Bremen. Wednesdays and Saturdays. Pier foot of Second street, Hoboken. Fares, first cabin, \$80 to \$175; second cabin, \$60. Oelrichs & Co., agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

RED STAR LINE.—From New York to Antwerp and Paris. Saturdays. Pier foot of Grand street, Jersey City, adjoining Pennsylvania R. R. depot. Fares, first cabin, \$60 to \$75; second cabin, \$45. Peter Wright & Sons, agents, Nos. 7 and 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.—New York to Glasgow. Thursdays. Pier 41, N. R., foot of Leroy street. Fares, first cabin, \$50 to \$60; second cabin, \$30. Austin Baldwin & Co., agents, No. 53 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.—New York to Liverpool. Thursdays and Saturdays. Pier 45 (new), N. R., foot of West 10th street. Fares, first cabin, \$60, \$80 to \$100; second cabin, \$35. R. J. Cortis, agent, No. 37 Broadway.

For Bermuda and West Indies.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—New York to Bermuda. Wednesdays. Pier 47 (new), N. R. Fares, first cabin, \$30; excursion, \$50; second cabin, \$20; excursion, \$33.50. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., agents, No. 51 Broadway.

For Cuba and Mexico.

NEW YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—New York to Havana. Thursdays, 3 p. m. Pier 3, N. R. Fares to Havana, first cabin, \$50; to Vera Cruz, Mexico, first cabin, \$5. F. Alexandre & Sons, agents, No. 31 Broadway.

For Cuba and Nassau.

NEW YORK AND CUBA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—New York to Havana. Saturdays, 3 p. m. Pier 16, E. R. Fares to Havana, \$50; to Santiago and Cienfuegos, via South-side Line, \$60.

NEW YORK AND CUBA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—New York to Nassau. Thursdays, 3 p. m. Pier 16, E. R. Fares to Nassau, excursion, \$50; to Porto Rico, San Domingo, \$75. James E. Ward & Co., agents, No. 113 Wall street.

For West Indies and South and Central America.

ATLAS LINE.—New York to Kingston, Jamaica. Every 14 days. Pier 55, N. R. Fares, first cabin, \$50; second cabin, \$35. Pim, Forwood & Co., agents, No. 22 State street.

For St. Thomas and South America.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—New York to St. Thomas and Rio de Janeiro. Monthly. Roberts' Stores, Brooklyn. Fares, first cabin, to St. Thomas, \$75; to Rio de Janeiro, \$150. Paul F. Gerhard & Co., agents, No. 84 Broad street.

Coastwise Steamships.

The principal coastwise steamship lines sailing from the port of New York are :

CROMWELL LINE.—New York to New Orleans, La. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 p. m. Pier 9, N. R. Fares, cabin, \$40; steerage, \$20. S. H. Seaman, agent, Pier 9, N. R.

MALLORY LINE.—New York to Jacksonville and Fernandina, Fla. Fridays, 3 p. m. Pier 21, E. R. Fares, to Fernandina, first cabin, \$21.50; to Jacksonville, \$23.

MALLORY LINE.—New York to Galveston and Key West. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 p. m. Pier 20, E. R. Fares, to Galveston, Tex., \$50; to Key West, Fla., \$40. C. H. Mallory & Co., agents. Pier 21, E. R.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—New York to Charleston, S. C. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 p. m. Pier 29, N. R. Fares, first cabin, \$20; excursion, \$32.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—New York to Savannah. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 3 p. m. Pier 27, N. R., foot Park place. Fares, first cabin, \$20; excursion, \$32. W. H. Rhett, agent, No. 317 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.—New York to Norfolk, Va. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 3 p. m. Pier 26 (new), N. R., foot of Beach street. Fares, to Norfolk, Va., \$8.50; excursion, \$16.

OLD DOMINION LINE.—New York to Richmond, Va. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 p. m. Pier 26, N. R. Fares, to Richmond, \$10; excursion, \$18. Old Dominion Steamship Company, No. 235 West street.

River and Sound Steamboats.

Foreigners sailing into New York harbor for the first time are amazed at the grandeur of the River and Sound steamers. Nearly all are side-wheelers, usually painted white, and many are of great size and speed.

The principal lines, with the location of their piers, are shown below :

Long Island Sound Steamers.

NAME OF LINE.	NEW YORK TO	START FROM FOOT OF
Stonington Line.....	Boston.....	Spring street, N. R.
Providence Line.....	Boston.....	Warren street, N. R.
Norwich Line.....	Boston.....	Canal street, N. R.
Fall River Line.....	Boston.....	Murray street, N. R.
Hartford Line	Hartford.....	Peck slip, E. R.
New Haven Line.....	New Haven.....	Peck slip, E. R.

Hudson River Steamers.

NAME OF LINE.	NEW YORK TO	START FROM FOOT OF
People's Line.....	Albany	Canal street, N. R.
Citizens' Line.....	Albany and Troy	Christopher street, N. R.
Day Line.....	Albany and intermed. points.	Vestry street, N. R.

THE MILITIA.

THE disciplined militia of the city numbers 5250 men, in eight regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery comprising the First Brigade. They are equipped by the State with arms and other munitions, and partly with uniforms; and the term of enlistment is five years. In winter there are continual company drills, and in summer several days of camp duty under canvas at the State camp ground near Peekskill. Besides adding an element of military splendor to the sober burgher life of the city they are of utmost service in preserving the public peace on the rare occasions when riots or other public disturbances are under way and the police need behind them the moral effect of long lines of bayonets and loaded rifles. They have swept the tumultuous streets with deadly volleys more than once, and were equally efficient in line of battle before General Lee's ragged but heroic Southern infantry.

The regiment which is the pride of New York is the 7th.

The 69th Regiment (the Irish regiment) was commanded by and served during the civil war under the gallant Corcoran.

The names of the various regiments and the location of their armories are given below:

First Brigade.—Headquarters, 6 Pine street. Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald commanding.

First Battery.—Captain, Louis Wendel. Armory, 340 West 44th street.

Second Battery.—Armed with gatling guns. Captain F. P. Earle. Armory, corner Broadway and 45th street.

Seventh Regiment Armory covers the entire block bounded by 66th and 67th streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues. The main drill-room is 200 by 300 feet. The company and veterans' rooms are very elegantly furnished; and there are library, reception and memorial rooms of much beauty. The building is open to visitors. Two companies drill each evening. It was built in 1879 at a cost of \$300,000. Emmons Clark is colonel.

Eighth Regiment Armory is at Broadway and 35th street. Colonel, George D. Scott.

Ninth Regiment Armory is at 221 West 26th street. Colonel, William Seward.

Eleventh Regiment Armory is at Grand and Essex streets. It is a German organization. Alfred P. Stewart is colonel.

Twelfth Regiment Armory is on Ninth avenue, from 61st street to 62d street, ponderous, castellated, with heavily grated windows, loopholed towers and a castle keep. Within, besides many company rooms, etc., is an enormous drill hall, handsomely equipped. Colonel, James H. Jones.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory is a spacious and attractive structure on 14th street, near Sixth avenue. Col., John T. Camp.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory is over Tompkins Market on Third avenue, between 6th and 7th streets. This is the famous Irish regiment that did such noble service under Colonel Corcoran in the civil war. Colonel, James Cavanagh.

Seventy-first Regiment Armory is at Broadway and 45th street. One of its quaintest trophies is a cannon "captured from the Bowery Boys" in the famous Dead Rabbit war in 1857. This was one of the bravest commands in the battle of Bull Run. Colonel, E. A. McAlpin.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

THIE city has 306 free public schools, where more than 4000 teachers instruct 315,000 children, at an annual cost of almost \$4,500,000. Children between eight and fourteen are compelled by law to go to school, and twelve truant officers look out for them. There are also many scores of private and parochial schools in the city.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE occupies an irregular group of brick buildings on the square between Madison and Fourth avenues and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, near the Cathedral and the Grand Central Depot. It has no dormitories. The chief buildings are the School of Mines, along Fiftieth street (four years' course; founded in 1864); the School of Arts, along Madison avenue (four years' course; fee, \$150 a year; 274 students); the Law School founded in 1858, and probably the leading one in America (two years' course; \$150 a year; 397 students); and the Library (Melvil Dewey, librarian), a handsome building, containing 70,000 volumes (open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.) in a hall 113 by 75 feet, and 58 feet high. The School of Political Science, opened in 1880 (three years' course; fee, \$150), is in the School of Arts building; the School of Medicine is the College of Physician and Surgeons, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The college has in all 1600 students; Frederick A. P. Barnard is president. It was founded in 1754 as King's College, and largely endowed with land by Trinity Church. For over a century its buildings were down-town, on College place, between Barclay and Chambers streets. In 1775 the townspeople drove out the second president, Rev. Miles Cooper, an Oxford graduate, and resembling Dryden in face; and he hid in Stuyvesant's house until he could take ship for England. The college was popularly regarded as a nest of Tories, and remained closed (its buildings serving as barracks and military hospital) until 1784, when the legislature rechristened it Columbia College. Among its professors are Henry Drisler, H. H. Boyesen, C. F. Chandler, J. S. Newberry, John D. Quackenbos, William R. Ware and J. Ordronaux. Among its early students were John Jay Alexander Hamilton, Robert R. Livingston and Gouverneur Morris.

The woman's department now contains about forty students. The ancient building, with old-fashioned columned portico, in the centre of the college group, was once the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and was bought by the college about thirty years ago, as a nucleus for its new establishment.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK was founded in 1830, and has sixty-five instructors and 800 students. The classical and scientific departments are free, and occupy (with the law department) a handsome Gothic building on Washington square. The medical school of the University is near Bellevue Hospital.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, has spacious brick buildings, with a library of 40,000 volumes. It has 230 classical students and 330 scientific students, with 36 instructors, and is free to New York lads. It was founded in 1847 as the New York Free Academy, and became a college in 1866. It costs the city \$140,000 a year.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, connected with Columbia College, was founded in 1807, and has 20 professors and over 600 students. The college building is in Sixtieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and was provided for by William H. Vanderbilt, who, in 1885, gave it \$500,000, which was increased by \$250,000 given by his four sons to establish a free clinic and dispensary, and \$250,000 given by his daughter, Mrs. William D. Sloane, to establish the Sloane Maternity Hospital.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE was founded in 1861, and has 500 students and a high reputation. It is on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH occupies the block known as Chelsea square, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, and overlooking the Hudson river; there are at present about 200 students. Stone buildings. Two great dormitories.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL. In the old Charlier Institute building, near Central Park.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE is situated at 58 West Fifty-eighth street. The college was incorporated in 1838, and was formerly located in Madison street. In 1867 it was re-chartered.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, 226 East Sixteenth street.

ISLANDS.

Staten Island, at the mouth of the harbor, covers nearly sixty square miles, and has 40,000 inhabitants, two railroads, the Sailors' Snug Harbor (near New Brighton), the summer resorts at St. George, and the great fortifications overlooking the Narrows. People call it "the American Isle of Wight," on account of the beauty of its scenery of hill and sea, and many New York merchants have their homes here. It was the *Staaten Eylandt* of the Dutch, and is a county of New York. Ferryboats leave Whitehall every half-hour or so for St. George. Fare, ten cents. It has along part of its length the Staten Island Railroad, which is a connecting chain of many very attractive villages, where are to be seen hundreds of remarkably pretty homes. Here George William Curtis has lived many years. Here, too, lives Erastus Wiman, who of late years has been foremost in advancing the interests of Staten Island.

David's Island, Long Island Sound, about one mile from New Rochelle, was made an army hospital in 1861, and a depot for recruits in 1869. It is now a sort of school for company cooks for the American army.

Hart's Island, off Pelham Neck, is the site of city hospitals and workhouses, and of the Potter's Field, where over 2000 pauper and unknown dead are buried every year.

Ward's Island, near Hell Gate, has 200 acres, with fine old forests, and the State Emigrant Hospital, House of Refuge, Lunatic Hospital, Homœopathic Hospital, Soldiers' Home, etc., a group of costly buildings, attractively embowered in foliage and looking out on wide lawns.

Bedloe's Island, two miles from the Battery, covers thirteen and one-half acres, and has the obsolete works of Fort Wood, with a small garrison of artillerists, and the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty.

Ellis Island, one and one-half miles from the Battery, is used for a magazine and contains the ancient bulwarks of Fort Gibson.

Randall's Island covers 100 acres, where the Harlem river enters the East river, and has 2500 inhabitants, mostly destitute children in the House of Refuge, Children's Hospital, Nursery and other vast and handsome brick buildings, where they are instructed in work and study by the paternal city.

Blackwell's Island, in the East river, covers 120 acres, and is occupied by vast and imposing prisons and asylums, built by the convicts from stones quarried on the island. At the south end is the Charity Hospital, with 1200 beds and twenty-four skillful house physicians. Next comes the great Penitentiary, where 1200 unfortunate criminals are kept under guard. It has a battlemented roof and towers, and is built of granite and iron. More than half of the prisoners are foreigners. Farther north are the two great Almshouses, one for each sex, with high verandas and pleasant grounds. Farther up are the Workhouses, the City Lunatic Asylum, and other cancer spots of modern Manhattan. Visitors must get a pass at Third avenue and Eleventh street, and go over on the ferry from East Twenty-sixth street.

Governor's Island is a picturesque ornament of the inner harbor, about half a mile from the Battery, towards Brooklyn. It is the headquarters of the Military Department of the Atlantic (Major-General Schofield), and has forts galore, and parks of guns, magazines, barracks, and a beautiful parade ground. At one end is the circular three-story stone fortress of Castle William, built in 1811, and at one time a prison for 1000 Southern soldiers; and near the centre are the low and massive walls of the star-shaped Fort Columbus. There are grand old trees on the island, the Museum of the United Service Institution, including General Sheridan's famous Winchester horse, mementos of Washington, Hogarth's painting implements, and *souvenirs* of Indian, East Indian and Secession wars, and the Chapel of Cornelius the Centurion. Steamboats run hourly from the Battery.

MARKETS.

CONSIDERING their many defects, the business done in the New York markets is surprisingly large. It is out of all proportion to the accommodations furnished, especially at Washington Market, where the transactions amount to considerably more than do those at all the others combined. Taken as a whole, though, the entire business of the markets, large as it is, bears but a small proportion to the business done by dealers in the same line located outside of their limits. Some of the larger markets are worth visiting. The following are the largest :

WASHINGTON MARKET is a large new building of red brick, and is as ornamental as severe utilitarianism will permit. Washington Market is the principal meat and vegetable market of the city, and in the early morning hours presents a spectacle well worth seeing. It occupies the entire square block bounded by Washington, West, Fulton and Vesey streets. The opening of a great market-wagon stand near Little Twelfth street has done away entirely with the outside wagon trade of Washington Market. The crowd of buyers is great during the morning up to about ten o'clock; after that hour it gradually thins out, until at noon the place is almost deserted, except by the scrub-women and sweeps. On Saturday evening, and especially during the winter holiday season, the scene in and about the market is full of interest. The booths about Vesey and Barclay streets are illuminated by the light from rude torches filled with oil, giving out a reddish light and volumes of thick smoke. This light falls weirdly upon the huge piles of fruit and produce and other merchandise, and outlines the figures of the swaying crowd of buyers against the darkness of the night. The air is filled with the hoarse cries of the venders and the wrangling of would-be buyers.

FULTON MARKET, bounded by Fulton, Beekman, South and Front streets, is also a large market, always containing a fine display of fish, poultry, etc. During the first few days of April there is always a large display of trout from all parts of the country at the stand of E. G. Blackford. There are several restaurants on the South street side, celebrated for the cooking and serving of oysters.

FULTON FISH MARKET, opposite Fulton Market, though rather slimy, and always pervaded by "an ancient and fish-like smell," is well worth seeing. Everything edible that lives in salt water may be seen here. Fish is a cheap and good food, and consequently in great demand.

The other large markets are :

CATHARINE, foot of Catharine street, East river.

CENTRAL, East Forty-second street, opposite Park avenue.

CENTRE, Centre street, from Grand to Broome.

CLINTON, Spring, Canal, West and Washington streets.

ESSEX, Grand street, from Ludlow to Essex.

JEFFERSON, Greenwich and Sixth avenues and West Tenth street.

MARKET-WAGON STAND, West, Little Twelfth, Washington and Gansevoort streets.

TOMPKINS, Third avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

UNION, Houston and Second streets and Avenue D.

A STROLL UP FIFTH AVENUE.

FIFTH AVENUE is the Belgravia of the American metropolis, the centre of its fashion and splendor, the home of its merchant-princes. It is at its best on a pleasant Sunday, at the time when the churches are out; or on a bright afternoon, when its long lines of carriages are rumbling away towards the Park. The scene of beauty and animation then presented is unequalled in America (or in Europe or Asia, for that matter); and in the perfect costumes of the promenaders, the dignity of the equipages, the variety and beauty of the domestic and ecclesiastical architecture, affords numberless objects of interest for the amazed and delighted provincial philosopher.

Here, on every side, are gorgeous club-houses, churches notable for their beauty, and a domestic architecture of rare variety and comfort, with picture-galleries, and rich porticos, and long vistas of Connecticut brown-stone palaces, the homes of incalculable wealth and splendor. From its beginning in Washington Square, the avenue traverses miles of a palatial residence-quarter, until it reaches Central Park, and passes on, a league beyond, into the suburban life of Harlem.

In taking a stroll up Fifth avenue, of about a league, one should be accompanied by a herald king-at-arms, a mercantile register, an *élite* directory, and a wise old club-man with his stores of personal and family gossip. In default of these, we have strung together here a few items of interest, which may interest the visitor to our city at the present time.

The black omnibuses of the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company run at frequent intervals from Bleeker street up South Fifth avenue, across Washington Square, and along the avenue to Sixty-fourth street (fare, five cents).

Washington Square, where Fifth avenue begins, is a park of nine acres, occupying the mournful site of the old Potter's Field, wherein more than 100,000 human bodies were buried. On its east side is the white-stone Gothic building of the University of the City of New York, with 800 students and sixty-four instructors. It is described by Theodore Winthrop in his brilliant novel "Cecil Dreeme." On and near the square dwell Charles De Kay, the poet; the famous saltatory Kiralfy family; Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor; the De Navarro family; Walter Shirlaw; Gaston L. Feuardent, the antiquary; and other notable persons.

At No. 1, the first house on the right, as the avenue leaves Washington Square, lives William Butler Duncan; and on the other side, at 6 and 8, are the Lispenard Stewarts and John Taylor Johnston, the famous art connoisseur. Beyond Clinton place is the aristocratic Brevoort House, a favorite with English tourists; and opposite is the Berkeley, where many famous people dwell. Beyond Ninth street, at No. 23, lives Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. At Tenth street is the brown-stone Church of the Ascension (Episcopal), with the Grosvenor opposite. The First Presbyterian Church comes next, with the Minturn and Talbot mansions beyond. At Fourteenth street we see the busy precincts of Union Square, to the right, and traverse a region of brilliant shops. On the left-hand corner of Fifteenth street is the great and finely appointed brown-stone building of the Manhattan Club, the favorite resort of the patricians of the Democratic party, called by their round-headed fellow-partisans "the swallow-tails." It has 1000 members, and the entrance fee is \$100, with \$70 yearly dues. Near by, at 109 East Fifteenth street, is the house of the famous Century Association, a literary, artistic and aesthetic club, with 600 members, a large library and a picture gallery.

In this same neighborhood, on West Fifteenth street, are the spacious buildings of the College of St. Francis Xavier, with nearly 500 students, in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, and a library of 20,000 volumes. On West Sixteenth street is the tall New York Hospital, chartered by King George III. in 1771.

At the farther right corner of Sixteenth street is the mansion of Vice-President Levi P. Morton (No. 85), and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll lives at No. 89. At No. 103 is the home of Edwards Pierrepont, long time Minister to England. At No. 118 live the New York Winthrops. At Eighteenth street is the rich and ornate Chickering Hall, devoted to musical entertainments; and opposite, at No. 109, is August Belmont's estate, where also dwells the Hon. Perry Belmont. On the opposite corner, at No. 107, is the mansion of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, one of the grand dames of New York society. On the Twenty-first street corner is the great brown-stone building of the patrician Union Club, founded in 1836, and with over

1000 members. The entrance fee is \$300, and yearly dues \$75. Clarence A. Seward, the gifted son of William H. Seward, lives at No. 143. At No. 147 (corner of East Twenty-first street) is the Lotos Club's comfortable brown-stone building, with 500 members, where famous monthly art receptions and ladies' days are held. Here dwells the veteran world-traveler, Col. Thomas W. Knox. Next door is the Glenham Hotel. In this vicinity stands the South Reformed Church (corner of West Twenty-first street), and the Cumberland is between East Twenty-second and East Twenty-third streets. Now the avenue cuts obliquely across Broadway, with the brilliant vistas of Madison Square on the right, passing the enormous white-marble Fifth Avenue Hotel, the home of Gen. W. T. Sherman, ex-Senator Platt, William J. Florence and other notable persons. On the next block is the Hoffman House, famous for its interior decorations and magnificent bar room. At Twenty-fifth street is the fashionable New York Club, facing the Worth Monument. At the corner of West Twenty-sixth street is Delmonico's famous restaurant, with the Hotel Brunswick opposite.

At West Twenty-seventh street is the immense and lofty Victoria Hotel, towering high above the surrounding buildings. At Fifth avenue and Twenty-eighth street (No. 247) was the home of the late Professor E. L. Youmans, editor of the "Popular Science Monthly," and author of many famous scientific books. No 244 is the home of the famous Mrs. Paran Stevens.

On the next block is the great and costly Knickerbocker. The great double house, No. 259, is Mrs. Josephine May's, and belonged to her father, the late George Law, millionaire and financier. At No. 261 (corner of East Twenty-ninth street) dwells Gen. George W. Cullom, beyond the Hamersley mansions. At West Twenty-ninth street appears the white-granite temple of the Fifth Avenue Reformed Church, and a little way to the right (on Twenty-ninth street) is the picturesque Church of the Transfiguration (Episcopal), generally and affectionately known as "The Little Church around the Corner," wherfrom many actors have been buried. The bit of green lawn, overarching trees, and mantling of ivy, make this a charming oasis in the surrounding desert of brick and stone. It is regarded with peculiar affection by many persons, who consider the average church as quite alien to their lives and tastes.

The towering Gilsey House rises to the left, on West Thirtieth street. At No. 319 (corner of East Thirty-second street) stands the new house of the exclusive Knickerbocker Club, which includes many well-known devotees of coaching and polo. Its entrance fee is \$300, annual dues \$100. Between West Thirty-second and West Thirty-third streets (Nos. 338 and 350) are the huge brick mansions of the hundred-millionaire brothers—John Jacob Astor and William Astor—with a high-walled garden between. On the next corner, No. 374, is the town-house of Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, one of the Astor daughters. At the corner of West Thirty-fourth street is the great Italian palace of white-marble, erected at a cost of \$2,000,000 by the late A. T. Stewart, a Belfast lad, who came to America in 1818, and began life in New York as an assistant teacher, then opened a small shop for trimmings, and in time became the most successful merchant in the world, so that when he died (in 1876) he left \$40,000,000. Mrs. Stewart lived here until her death in 1886. Alongside the Stewart place, the only other house on the block, is the great old Astor mansion, which, after a strangely checkered career, has been leased by the New York Club to be dedicated to their joyous uses.

Between West Thirty-fifth and West Thirty-sixth streets live the Kernochans (No. 384), and Gen. Daniel Butterfield (No. 386); and at No. 389 (between East Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets) is Pierre Lorillard's home. The fashionable Christ Church (Episcopal), famous for its fine music and beautiful frescoes, is on the corner of West Thirty-fifth street; and the Brick Church (Presbyterian) rises at the corner of West Thirty-seventh street. At the old home of Gov. E. D. Morgan, No. 415 (between East Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets), is the St. Nicholas Club, composed exclusively of gentlemen of the oldest Knickerbocker families—the Remsens, De Peysters, Rhinelanders, Roosevelts, etc. At No. 425 (beyond East Thirty-eighth street) is the home of Austin Corbin, the railway king; at No. 459 (beyond East Thirty-ninth street) that of Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

The lofty and quaint Union League Club house is at the corner of Fifth avenue and East Thirty-ninth street, with its conspicuous gables and huge roof. From West Fortieth to Forty-second street extends the Distributing Reservoir of the Croton Water-Works, crowning the summit of Murray Hill, 115 feet above tide-water, covering four acres and holding 23,000,000 gallons of water. It is a massive structure in Egyptian architecture, forty-four feet high and 420 feet square. Back of it is the pleasant Bryant Park, on which the famous Crystal Palace stood thirty years or more ago. Opposite, on Fifth avenue, are

the tall art-furniture buildings of Pottier & Stymus, the massive American Safe-Deposit building, and a few quaint dwellings, the remnants of the old-time block of yellow Gothic houses (one of them still occupied by Mrs. Lucian B. Chase), in part of which was the famous Rutgers Female College. Next the avenue crosses Forty-second street, which runs to the left to the Weehawken Ferry, and to the right to the Grand Central Depot.

On the left corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street is the lofty stone Hotel Bristol, with Russell Sage's house next door (No. 406), and opposite is the Hamilton. At the corner of East Forty-third street is the Temple Emanu-El, the great Hebrew synagogue, perhaps the richest piece of Saracenic architecture in America, with its minaret-like towers, delicate carvings, Oriental arches, and a dazzlingly brilliant interior. In the next block is the Sherwood, the home of Jesse Seligman, the banker, the Rev. G. H. Hepworth, and other well-known persons. Opposite, at 524, is the headquarters of the Manhattan Athletic Club, with its luxurious rooms, and finely equipped gymnasium. At No. 532 is Manton Marble's house, and No. 549 is Thomas T. Eckert's home. The Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, so long ministered to by Dr. Chapin, stands at the corner of West Forty-fifth street. A little way to the right, on East Forty-fifth street, are the homes of the famous broker, Washington E. Conner (No. 14), and of the eloquent Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central Railroad (No. 22), and one of the best after-dinner speakers in America. At No. 2 East Forty-sixth street is the mansion of Seligman, the well-known financier. Nearly opposite the Universalist Church is the narrow and richly carved façade of the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, whose interior is rich in polished granite pillars, with quaintly carved capitals, frescos after Fra Angelico, and other beautiful adornments. The great Windsor Hotel extends from East Forty-sixth to East Forty-seventh street, and is the home of Andrew Carnegie and many other noted men. Opposite, at No. 562, dwells Joseph W. Harper, Jr., of the famous publishing house; and at No. 574 are the rooms of the American Yacht Club, famous for its navy of costly steam yachts. On the corner beyond the Windsor, at No. 579, in a large brown-stone house, with lanterns in front, lives Jay Gould, the Napoleon of finance; and at the other end of the block, with carved stone griffins in front, is the home of Robert Goelet. The Goelet estate is above \$20,000,000. At No. 50 West Forty-seventh street lives Joseph H. Choate, lawyer and orator, and one of the greatest after-dinner speakers of this age. At West Forty-eighth street is the ornate and high-spired Collegiate Dutch Church, with its flying buttresses, carved portals and general richness of detail; and the second house beyond (No. 608) belongs to Ogden Goelet. At the corner of East Forty-eighth street (No. 597) is the home of Roswell P. Flower, eminent in latter-day politics. The next block, from East Forty-ninth to Fiftieth street, is taken up largely by the great Buckingham Hotel, a quiet and expensive family hotel; and at No. 615 lives Edward S. Jaffray, the drygoods merchant. Opposite, at No. 624, is the house of the late John Roach, the great ship-builder.

At the corner of Fiftieth street rises the vast Cathedral of St. Patrick, described in the chapter on churches.

At No. 634, opposite the Cathedral, is the home of D. O. Mills, ex-senator from California, and father-in-law of Whitelaw Reid, of the "Tribune." Back of the Cathedral is the Florentine palace built by Henry Villard, alongside of Columbia College. Beyond the Cathedral, on Fifth avenue, is the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys, on high ground, with the Asylum for Orphan Girls behind it. Between West Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets are the magnificent brown-stone palaces of the Vanderbilt family, enriched by broad bands of carved foliage, and superbly furnished and decorated inside. No. 640 is the home of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, and No. 642 is the home of her daughter, Mrs. William D. Sloane.

Across West Fifty-second street rises the handsome white stone French *chateau* of William K. Vanderbilt, rich in carvings and oriel windows. The author of "Recent Architecture in America" calls this "the most beautiful house in New York."

Next comes the beautiful and fashionable Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, famous for society weddings. It is a brown-stone Gothic structure, with a melodious chime of bells, and famous altar-paintings by LaFarge. Among its clergy have been Bishops Upfold and Whitehouse, and the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks. Just beyond, on the same square, are the picturesque connected mansions of Dr. W. S. Webb and Hamilton McK. Twombly, who married daughters of William H. Vanderbilt. Between East Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets is the Langham, one of the most popular family hotels in the city. Between West Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets are the spacious buildings and grounds of St. Luke's Hospital

(open to visitors from 10 to 12, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays), where Episcopal Sisters of the Holy Communion attend the sick, without regard to their sect or nation.

In this vicinity dwell several of the Standard Oil Company magnates—Henry M. Flagler at No. 685, and William Rockefeller at No. 689.

At West Fifty-fifth street is the great Presbyterian Church under Dr. John Hall's ministration, the largest chuch of that sect in the world, with a spire that is a landmark for a great distance. No. 724, just beyond West Fifty-sixth street, is the home of R. Fulton Cutting—a very handsome piece of domestic architecture. At the lower corner of West Fifty-seventh street is the handsome house built and some time occupied by the famous Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens, the immensely wealthy heiress of Josiah Sampson, who deserted her husband after twenty years of married life, and in 1886 married the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, in Paris. The house now belongs to ex-Secretary-of-the-Navy Whitney. On the other corner of West Fifty-seventh street is the superb mansion of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

A little way beyond is the beginning of Central Park, which forms one side of the avenue for over 1,0 miles and a half. The other side is being built up with noble mansions, and will at some future time be the most beautiful place of homes in America. At No. 810, corner of East Sixty-second street, is the town-house of William Belden, a many-millionaire, who defeated Jay Gould in the famous Black-Friday financial battle. Opposite East Sixty-fourth street is the old Arsenal and Menagerie. Between East Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets is the group of houses in which dwell the Soto family (No. 854), and Mrs. De Barrios (No. 855), the widow of the famous Central-American statesman, killed in battle a few years ago. No. 3 East Sixty-sixth street was the home of the late Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and his family still dwell there. At No. 871 is the mansion of Mrs. Robert L. Stuart. The splendid Lenox Library extends from East Seventieth street to Seventy-first street.

A little way to the right looms up the lofty, quaint and picturesque gray house of Charles L. Tiffany, designed by McKim, Mead and White, with its mediaeval portcullis, red-marble Moorish stairway, teak-wood doors, blue-and-pearl dining-room, etc. Here also dwells the famous railway king, Henry Villard. The upper floor, under the great, dusky tiled roof, is a vast studio. This house is described in the "Century Magazine" for February, 1886.



H. C. SHANNON,
MANAGER.



1860.

THE

1889.

WASHINGTON

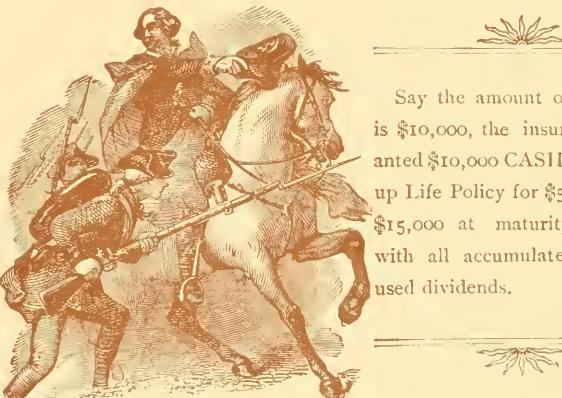
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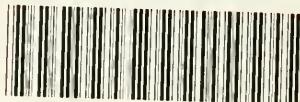
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